THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

COPYRIGHT 1936 BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1936—VOL. XXVIII, NO. 247

ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS TWOPENCE A COPY

Spanish Gold: How Long Can It Hold Out?

Madrid Government Is Rushing Bullion From Capital to Paris Vaults

Need for Credit

Observers Find Spain Not Prepared for Change to Soviet State

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France—Large remittances of gold have been reaching France at irregular intervals from Madrid. Flying at great heights, airplanes carry the bullion which the vaults of the Bank of Spain are now being made to disgorge.

Two purposes are served by the transfer of gold to a place of safety. One is to prevent its falling into the hands of the insurgents should the Spanish capital fall. The other is the need for a fund upon which to draw for the payment of raw material, foodstuffs and arms.

Since the outbreak of the civil war, the peseta currency has suffered an inevitable collapse. In most financial centers it has entirely lost its value as a medium of exchange.

"Reds" Assault Capitalism

Madrid is stated to be entirely under the thumb of the "reds" whose onslaught on the capitalist system can hardly be expected to spare the balance of financial power hitherto provided by an adjustment of gold reserves in proportion to the notes in circulation. The attack on these gold reserves has commenced by the transfers by air.

Though the confiscation of many large fortunes has placed in the hands of the Government considerable sums in cash, yet the majority of the persons affected have invested the bulk of their fortunes in foreign and national securities. The drop in revenue since the outbreak of hostilities is said to be phenomenal. It cannot be compensated by the proceeds of the confiscations, most of which are not convertible into cash.

Printing Costs Money

Nor can the Government have recourse to printing more notes for circulation, as these presumably would have to be ordered from London at a high cost and great delay. Will the Government commence printing notes at the Madrid mint and thereby threaten the validity of the notes in circulation throughout the "enemy" territory?

Topsy-turvy finance has long been a feature of Spanish administration. Chaos of the worst kind reigns today. The rich are robbed and thus the taxpayer is ruined. Civil servants running the Treasury departments, into which the civil war has penetrated, have been dismissed by the score.

Every kind of inroad is now being made on the economy of the nation.

Insurgents Have Funds

On the insurgent side, it is said, there is no lack of funds.

Spain's richest men have placed their fortunes at the disposal of the "nationals."

The Vatican, it is credibly affirmed, contributes large sums to their cause through the medium of Cardinal Segura and his agents. Any sacrifice is held to be justified to prevent establishment of a "Red Spain" and all that this means to the future of Roman Catholicism.

Nevertheless, it is thought doubtful whether in the long run the insurgents can keep pace with the demands on their purse. There has been an appeal for gold and following the Italian example women have given their wedding rings. Moorish and other professional soldiers must be paid or they become a source of grave danger to their leaders. The side which has the "last gold ounce" may be the victor.

Difficult Future

Which side that will be nobody can hazard a prophecy. But whatever the nature of the Government which comes into being after the struggle, it will certainly be faced with a tremendous problem: how to place a nation financially ruined on its feet again.

Those who talk of a Communist state for Spain after the Russian pattern, forget that Spain is far from self-contained and is dependent on the outside world for cotton, gasoline, wheat and many kinds of raw material. Months ago a deputation of employers and workmen, thoroughly alarmed, waited on the minister of commerce to warn him that the building trade would soon come to a stop because of the great scarcity of seasoned wood.

Any attempt to set up a Soviet is seen by an English financier as condemned to utter failure. Neither as individuals nor as a nation, he says, are the Spaniards fitted for such an experiment, neither is the subsoil nor the produce of the land such as to make the peninsula a suitable experimenting ground for communism.

Madrid claims Fascists halted: Page 2.

The Monitor Index

Tuesday, Sept. 15, 1936

Travel talks	3
Sports Page	4
French Translation	6
The Home Forum	7
Assurance [With Swedish Translation]	
Education Page	8
Aviation Comment	9
News of Art, Music and the Theater	10
Daily Features	13
Editorials	14

Reopens Parliament

Soibelman

Queen Wilhelmina

Strong Defense Under Way For Dutch Colonies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE, Sept. 15—With the reopening of Parliament by Queen Wilhelmina and her addresses from the throne declaring that the Netherlands' foreign policy will be unchanged and an increase of indebtedness avoided, interest turns to the Government's plans for strengthening the defenses in the Netherlands Indies.

In view of the international situation the Government considers it is of first importance to continue without interruption the building of two destroyers and four submarines (over and above the two new submarines under construction) and 39 airplanes and 36 seaplanes. A supplementary estimate of 4,000,000 florins ($2,650,000) is added to the budget of 1936 for the construction of airplanes. The rest will be paid out of the budget of 1937 to 1940.

Destroyers and Submarines

This is part of a big defense plan which includes the construction of 12 destroyers and 18 submarines before 1940. The plan further provides for a practically complete renovation of the naval air force in the Netherlands Indies and a great extension of the military air force. The naval air force by 1940 will count 60 seaplane bombers while 39 machines will be added to the military air force.

Submarines, fast bombers and seaplanes are considered to be the most effective defense for the Netherlands Indies with its many isles, its huge distances at sea and its strategic value in the Pacific. It is realized that the Netherlands Indies hold a key position, and that in the case of a conflict, there might be a rush to the oil center on Borneo, at Balik Papan.

Japanese Relations Improved

Meanwhile, a marked improvement has occurred in the relations between Japan and the Netherlands Indies. Some time ago trade parleys were started because the Netherlands Indies Government had introduced a quota system to curb excessive Japanese imports.

Japanese exporters protested loudly against it. Negotiations were not successful. Then a tariff war broke out between the Japanese and the Netherlands Indies steamship lines. The Netherlands Indies Government made it a condition for a resumption of the trade parleys that the steamship companies should first come to terms between themselves. This has now been accomplished and preliminary negotiations have been started at Tokyo with a view to a resumption of the trade parleys.

Even under the quota system the value of the Japanese imports in the Netherlands Indies is still 3½ times as much as the Netherlands Indies export to Japan.

Political Situation

Great interest centers on the elections early next year. The development of the political situation in the Netherlands may be judged from a comparison of the present Second Chamber, as elected in April, 1933, to the electoral results of April, 1935, when elections for the Provincial States (provincial parliaments) took place.

The comparison shows that almost all parties lost ground and that the losses were accounted for by the rise of the National Socialist party from zero to 7.91 of the votes of the people.

Gains by National Socialists

By election time this process may have proceeded a little further. But in general there are no signs of serious losses for the other parties. So the optimistic forecast of the National Socialist leaders of a rise of 50 per cent of the votes they expect to receive may materialize, which would give them 12 out of 100 seats in the Second Chamber.

Counsel Blamed For 'Repeaters' In U.S. Prisons

Coaching by Attorneys and Alibis Assailed at Prison Congress

Crime Control Plan

CHICAGO, Sept. 15 (AP)—A report to the sixty-sixth annual congress of the American Prison association by its committee on crime prevention declared today that the conduct of defense attorneys in criminal cases was an important factor in the development of "repeating" felons.

The report said that "75 per cent of the prisoners" in penal institutions of the United States had been "literally faced about" into a career of crime "by their experiences in the hands of the defense attorneys who pleaded their cases at the bar."

Alibi for Misdeeds

"The coaching of the defense attorney," the committee held, tended to help the defendant "find an alibi for his misdeeds and a sedative for his conscience" when the public welfare demanded procedure which would "quicken the sensibilities of the prisoner . . . and awaken him to his own misdeeds."

The report charged that this system had been developed to the point where "juries hearing only the statements and arguments of defense attorneys and testimony introduced by them would never convict the accused."

Presented last night by Committee Chairman H. V. Bastin, superintendent of Ormsby village, Anchorage, Ky., the report was considered today by 500 prison congress delegates.

The American court system—"the method of selecting juries, the battle of wits between opposing attorneys, the deliberate coloring of testimony by both sides, the prominence to the proceeding given by the press"—was criticized by the committee.

Half of National Income

Introduction of more scientific methods into the machinery for preventing and combating crime was urged in the report, which estimated the country's crime cost at $15,000,000,000, one fourth of the national income and half the size of the war debt.

The problem would not be solved, the report predicted, until the public realized that "the problem of crime is the problem of every citizen."

A proposal to create an interstate prison commission was approved last night. The purpose of [illegible] commission will be to control interstate crime much on the same order as the Interstate Commerce commission controls interstate business.

Guard 'Neutral Corridor'

Delegates said the compact would put an effective barrier across that area between federal and state law enforcement which Attorney General Homer Cummings described as "the twilight zone, a sort of neutral corridor, unpoliced and unprotected, in which criminals of the most desperate character found unholy sanctuary."

States whose representatives approved the compact are: Alabama, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico, New York, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Tennessee, South Dakota, Wyoming, Wisconsin, West Virginia.

Machines Aid Soviet to End Famine Risks

Despite Drought Conditions Yield Held Adequate for Home Needs

Nothing to Export

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW—Soviet Russia has been visited this summer by the unfavorable crop-growing weather which has prevailed in most countries. But the principal grain-growing regions in Russia—the Ukraine and the North Caucasus—have not been so adversely affected as other less important regions, and it seems probable that the Soviet harvest will be adequate to provide enough food for the population.

Judging by this year's experience, the Soviets have now created an agriculture which seems able to guard against large-scale famines, such as were common in Russia before the revolution.

In Stronger Position

This is an immense advance and one which is likely to have important consequences in future. It indicates that Russia is in a much stronger position than before, either in peace or war. Old Russia was weakened on more than one critical occasion by catastrophic crop failures which apparently can never be so serious under the new system.

The regions most severely affected by drought are central European Russia, including Moscow province and the Volga valley. The grain harvest in western Siberia—particularly important in providing food for the cotton-growing regions of Central Asia—has been fairly good. The Ukraine, according to independent expert opinion, will provide a substantial surplus for less favored regions.

Little Grain to Sell

It is not believed, however, that the Soviet authorities will be able to export much grain this year, in spite of attractive world prices. The Red Army demands larger reserves of grain for its 2,000,000 men in arms—whose number is being steadily increased. Most of the surplus grain in the Ukraine and North Caucasus must go to provide the increased needs of the army and of large regions in which crop failures occurred.

The Government is not expected to risk alienating the peasants, as it did in 1931 and 1932, by putting them on short rations or no rations at all in order to export grain.

The harvest this year—more than any previous harvest—has indicated the superiority of large-scale mechanized agriculture to the old small-plot system. With such weather as Russia has experienced this year, experts agree that under the old system the country might be facing a severe famine. But the rapid development of the new system has made even a partial famine unlikely. Only in case the army demands too much grain will peasants in unfortunate regions be short of food.

Russian experience indicates that the country can expect three out of four good crop years.

Alberta Cuts Interest Rates Over Protests of Bankers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDMONTON, Alta. — Aimed at implementing the principles of Social Credit and of dealing with reduction of private debts, the recent special session of Alberta's legislature saw 17 new measures assented to which will cause far-reaching and history-making changes in the economic life of the province.

Bills were passed validating the issuing of scrip and the Order-in-Council of June which halved the interest on the provincial debt.

An amending bill to the Judicature Act outlaws any sui brought against any member of the Government and precludes any effort to obtain an injunction or suit against the Alberta Government except by permission of the Cabinet. This places the cabinet members in the position where they are the ones who decide whether or not a suit may be entered against themselves.

Interest Rate Lowered

Municipalities Securities Interest Act prevents municipalities from paying more than 3 per cent interest on their outstanding bonds and debentures. The municipality has no power to alter this mandatory maximum rate of 3 per cent. Since many of the towns and cities are paying interest rates on their bonds running up to 7 per cent and over, this interest cut will assist the municipalities while penalizing the bondholders.

The most sweeping and radical of the new enactments was the measure slashing private debts. Under the Debt Adjustment act, in debts incurred up to July 1, 1936, no action can be taken against the debtor either to sue or to seize property, unless the creditor secures permission from the Debt Adjustment Board to take this action. Should the board refuse, the creditor has no redress.

The right of appeal from the ruling of the board which, incidentally, is a "one-man board," is abolished under the new ruling. Previous to this change in the act, the debtor or creditor had the right to appeal a decision of the board to a judge of the supreme court, which right is now abolished.

The Social Credit Government at this session also passed legislation whereby powers—never before given to a Government—were conferred upon the present government to declare a general moratorium either locally or generally throughout the province.

The Reduction and Settlement of Debts Act also instituted new and advanced economic legislation. It provides that on any debts contracted prior to July 1, 1932, after that date all interest on such old debts is wiped completely out and any payments of either principal or interest made on such old debts

(Continued on Page 5, Column 4)

New Sino-Japanese Clash

SHANGHAI, Sept. 15 (AP)—Japanese sailors, who sought to force the landing at Pakhoi of Tokyo investigators into the slaying of a Japanese national, were reported today to have clashed with Chinese soldiers.

The vernacular newspaper Hunpao declared in a dispatch from Canton that the Japanese sailors met opposition from remnants of the old Nineteenth Route Chinese Army which fought Japanese forces at Shanghai in 1932.

Before the reported clash, six Japanese fighting ships were declared to have assembled off the north coast of Hainan island where they had been sent by the Tokyo Government to "protect Japanese interests in South China."

The investigation which the Japanese sought to carry out was into the reported slaying by Chinese of Junzo Nakano, Japanese proprietor of a drug store in Pakhoi. Nakano was declared to have been fatally stabbed Sept. 3 by a party of Chinese who burst into his home and attacked him.

Japanese navy officials in Shanghai declared that they would be forced to act unless the Chinese subdued their rebellious countrymen at Pakhoi, who oppose the landing of the investigating agents.

How Far? Autoist Asks—Button Pressed—Answer Appears

Automatic Distance Map in Operation

This Unique Service Device Has Been Installed at the Headquarters of the Automobile Club of Southern California in Los Angeles. Operator's Right Hand Is on the Control Board, and the Panel at Upper Left Shows Exact Mileage

A Maze of Wires

Upper—Interior of Mileage Panel, With the Myriad Electrical Relays and Light Bulbs Forming Figures for the Distance Map

Lower—Cabinet of the Distance Map, Showing 1000 Relays. A. P. Neyhard, the Builder, Is Shown Soldering Connections

Tobacco Contest for Youth With Student Foundation As Judge Splits Organization

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 14—Enlistment of the American Student Foundation, a nationally-known organization, as judges in a prize scholarship contest whose aim is to promote the sale of tobacco, has resulted in a division among the officers, it was revealed here today simultaneously with an announcement by Daniel C. Beard, Mrs. Frederick Edey and Mrs. Robert V. Russell, honorary directors of the Student Foundation, that the linking of their names by inference with the judgeship of the contest was unauthorized.

Mr. Beard is founder and chief scout of the Boy Scouts of America; Mrs. Edey is past president of the Girl Scouts of America, and Mrs. Russell is past president of the United Parents' associations of New York city.

Sponsored by the Cigar Progress Board, Inc., the contest was designed to obtain from boys and girls 16 years old or older, slogans, posters, poems and essays dealing with the cigar industry. Eight winners were to receive scholarships ranging in value from $50 to $500.

Obtaining Consent

Joseph Kolodny, administrator of the Cigar Progress Board, told this correspondent that the consent of the Student Foundation to act as judges in the contest was obtained by him from Mrs. Bessie Clarke Drouét, president of the foundation.

In explanation, Mrs. Drouét said today she did not discuss the cigar scholarship contest with Mrs. Edey, Mrs. Russell or Mr. Beard. "Before they went on my board (that of the student foundation) I sent them a copy of my prospectus, in which it was said that I would solicit scholarship funds wherever they were to be had," she added. "I marked this in red ink on my prospectus and they knew, or should have known, what it meant. This is my explanation."

In announcing that the foundation would "be the sole judge of all entries" and would "select the winners of the eight scholarships," the Cigar Progress Board stressed that the leader of the Boy Scouts, a past president of the Girl Scouts and the (then) president of the New York city United Parent's body were identified with the judging organization.

Both Mrs. Edey and Mrs. Russell said they were surprised to learn that their names had been connected with the contest. They took immediate action to have contest publications corrected, they added, but meanwhile thousands of folders relative to the contest had been distributed at cigar stands and tobacco stores throughout the United States.

Mr. Beard also voiced surprise at what appeared to be an obvious attempt to connect the Boy Scouts of America with a cigar prize contest and declared he could not approve of any effort which could be injurious to youth. He called attention to the anti-tobacco policy of the Scout organization and to the fact that tobacco advertising was not accepted for publication in Boy's Life, the official Scout magazine.

Purpose Outlined

"Not only am I opposed to anything that could interfere with a boy's development and success," he said, "but I have been engaged for many decades in continuous opposition to factors which may have even the possibility of harm for boys."

Making an appeal for youthful support of a product whose sales trend has been downward in recent years, the Cigar Progress Board, emphasizing that it represented the entire cigar industry, "from the grower of cigar tobacco to the retailer of cigars," named two reasons for the contest:

1. "To impress upon American youths of college age the vast importance of the cigar industry in our economic system, and,

2. "An acknowledgment to the millions of American fathers whose daily purchase of cigars supports this great industry and whose sons

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Self-Sentence for Youth?: Editorial Page.

Distances to 1000 Towns Flash On Big Electric Map

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—"How far is it to X town?" the Automobile Club of Southern California was asked by telephone. Quicker than it takes to spell the place, the mileage was flashed over the wire—"417 miles."

This touring information request is just one of tens of thousands annually answered by the auto club on distances from Los Angeles. To facilitate and expedite the service for 1000 communities in California, the club recently has installed an automatic electrical distance and location map.

Declared to be first of its kind to be constructed, the device consists of a state map cabinet, 12x5½ feet, swung from a column in the touring bureau, and a control board with 1000 push buttons. When the information clerk presses the button for any town, it is instantly located on the map by a red light. At the same time a red bulb lights at Los Angeles and the distance flashes in green figures on an electrical mileage panel beside the map.

More than 13 miles of wire connect the map and mileage cabinet with the control board.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Sept. 15

Reich Planes—Reported Aiding Spain's Revolt

The routine fabric of war dispatches from Spain is broken by the New York Times correspondent at Caceres, Spain. This city, relates the correspondent, has been converted into a great air base from which German aviators operate in behalf of the Fascist-Monarchist rebels. Admitting that his story is an amazing one, he declares that other correspondents have been jailed who discovered the truth.

Ten large green German bombers and 17 German pursuit planes were allegedly witnessed by this correspondent as they left on many occasions to bomb Madrid. Bluntly the correspondent writes and the New York Times prints that "foreign airmen are literally winning for one side in the Spanish uprising." The German aviators are depicted as so persuaded of their security that they wear their own national uniforms.

Fliers—Richman and Merrill Make Landing

Harry Richman and Dick Merrill, round-trip trans-Atlantic fliers, marooned at Musgrave Harbor, Newfoundland, were waiting Capt. Eddie Rickenbacker's rescue party. Captain Rickenbacker heads a relief party that took off from Boston for Sydney, Nova Scotia.

Richman and Merrill, who made their flight "just for the ride," landed at Musgrave Harbor in a "feather-bed-like" bog. Their plane, Lady Peace, was 200 miles off its course, was empty of gasoline and was pitching and tossing in a heavy rain. After 15 hours and 17 minutes, it came to earth in about as inaccessible a place as any gasoline tank could have desired. Fifty miles from a railroad, Musgrave Harbor can be reached only by boat.

Nuremberg—More Attacks on Communism

The National Socialists close their fourth party convention at Nuremberg. The repercussions are far-flung; the sun that glinted on thousands of German rifles is reflected on the rifles of other nations, epithets and threats are echoed in epithets and threats afield.

The Little Entente meeting at Bratislava heard Adolf Hitler's militant discourses and grew suddenly absorbed in their own defenses. Czechoslovakia as a close friend of Russia was particularly perturbed at Hitler's rhetorical attacks on communism.

Jews who were included in Hitler's fiery denunciations complain

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

G.O.P. Sweeps Maine After Landon Plea

Governor's Speech Turned Tide of Election, Leaders Say

Senate Race Close

White Has Margin Over Brann of 5000 Votes; House Seats Won

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Maine, Sept. 15—The wild waves crashed on the rock-bound shore here today and they seemed to shout, "Maine has gone Republican, Maine has gone Republican."

It was a victory cry that Republicans have been waiting to hear. Their eyes have been focused on the Pine Tree state since last Wednesday, when Gov. Alfred M. Landon unexpectedly announced he would climax the crucial state election by personally asking Maine voters to repudiate the New Deal.

Governor Landon came and he conquered. Full credit for the G. O. P. sweep is given him by party leaders here.

But in the senatorial contest it was a narrow squeak.

Republicans were able to eke out only a 4985 margin, in a total poll of more than 300,000, for their candidate, Wallace H. White Jr., over his Democratic opponent, Gov. Louis J. Brann. This figure was taken with but 7 precincts of Maine's total 633 yet to be heard from. The remaining precincts were in farm communities where Mr. White has shown his greatest strength, so their effect is anticipated as slightly favoring the Republican plurality.

In the gubernatorial race the outcome was clear cut. Lewis O. Barrows (R) triumphed over F. Harold Dubord (D) by more than 40,000 votes.

Representatives Elected

And Republicans succeeded in electing all three of their congressional candidates. In the first district, James C. Oliver (R) defeated Simon M. Hamlin (D), incumbent, by about 16,500. In the second district, Clyde H. Smith (R) defeated Ernest L. McLean (D) by about 14,500. In the third district, Ralph O. Brewster (R), incumbent, defeated Wallace F. Mabee (D) by about 19,500.

These results had been expected by most Republican leaders. In the senatorial race, however, they knew they had a struggle. In fact, when Col. Frank Knox, the vice-presidential nominee, was in Maine two weeks ago he was privately informed by a Republican newspaper publisher close to the political pulse of Maine that the G. O. P. probably would lose to Governor Brann by something less than 10,000 votes.

Landon Decided on Trip

It is probable that this information was transmitted to Governor Landon, for it was immediately following a meeting of the Republican National committee in Chicago at which the Maine situation was studied that Governor Landon announced his Maine trip.

By this act he emphasized the fact that Republicans stepped into Maine and lifted the election above state issues and boldly asked Maine citizens to make their ballots a referendum on the New Deal.

In vain Governor Brann protested against this invasion. He argued that Maine voters should think of Maine issues He pointed to his record of advertising Maine and attracting tourists and asked that he be sent to Washington, D. C., to continue this work outside.

What Analysis Of Vote Reveals

THE Republican sweep in Maine is not sufficiently large to forecast national victory in November for Governor Landon, if the percentage "conversion table" prepared by the Brookmire Commentator is borne out in the national election. This publication is issued by a New York firm of investment counselors which has made an elaborate statistical analysis of voting trends.

Republicans needed 62.7 per cent of the total vote to indicate a national swing that might assure at this stage a majority of one in the college of presidential electors, according to the table.

Actual figures in latest returns: 55.5 per cent of total vote cast was for Republican candidates for Governor, United States Senator and United States Representatives.

When the vote for Senator is omitted, in view of the personal following of Louis J. Brann, Democratic candidate, the Republican vote reaches 57.9 per cent. This falls 4.8 per cent below the required 62.7.

The compilers say their method has provided an invariable index since 1900, with few exceptions before that. But there is room for unforeseen variations.

Little Entente Tightens Bonds As Germany's Power Increases; Parley Avoids Union of Arms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BRATISLAVA, Czechoslovakia, Sept. 15—The Little Entente conference—held here at the same time as the National Socialist Party convention in Nuremberg—has been greatly influenced by the Reich gathering.

Adolf Hitler's vehement speeches against Soviet Russia seemed to echo over all the meetings of the Little Entente, for the ministers gave their chief attention to plans for defense, including strengthening and improving of their three armies.

Defensive Pact With Moscow

After yesterday's concluding session one Czech spokesman declared: "It is nonsense to assert that Czechoslovakia has become the base for Russian military operations. Our pact with Russia is purely defensive, but if we are attacked the Russian armies will come to our aid."

Another Czech statesman in a public address declared:

"The Little Entente and its allies will be able to stop the drive of any force that threatens the peace of Europe."

Communiqué

A communiqué issued last night gave assurance that steps had been taken "to protect the security and independence of the member states." Adherence to the League of Nations by the three member states was indicated. Regret was expressed over Austria's compulsory service law. The communiqué also raised the question as to "treaty violations in southeastern Europe."

No specific reference was made to the plan for co-operative military agreements understood to have been discussed at the sessions.

Unity in Words

Not many practical decisions were taken, but the Little Entente states showed much unity in words and declarations, though not in all policies.

The same wide divergencies of opinion exist regarding co-operation with Russia as before, and no common way has been found to establish better relations with Italy or Germany.

All three governments agreed in the determination to preserve the "status quo" in friendliness with all and especially with France.

On League Revision

They declared themselves against any revision of the League of Nations that would place vital international decisions in the hands of a few great states.

They gave the indirect hint to Hungary that it would be well to ask for the right of rearmament as Turkey did relative to the Dardanelles rather than simply to throw over treaty obligations.

Hope for Italy's Help

A Little Entente minister reasserted the desire for economic cooperation with neighboring states and expressed that Italy having finished its war in Africa, would now become an active factor in a European understanding.

Despite their different needs, the three nations emphasize their common interests and strive to preserve and to enforce their agreements.

They are planning to introduce certain common stamps and to adopt outward signs of political unity.

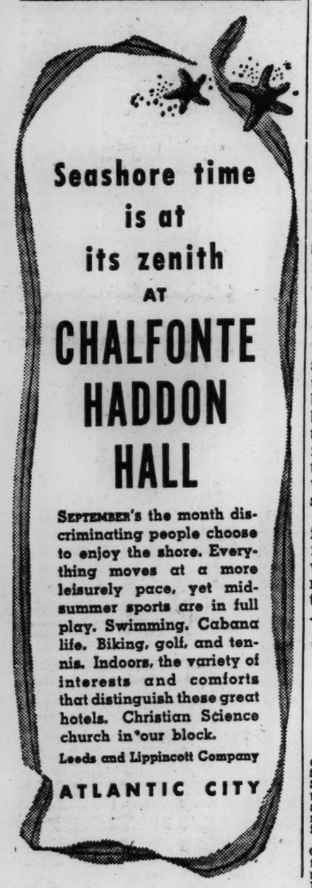
Germany's Increased Power

The increasing power and prestige of Germany, Austria and Italy constitute danger for the Little Entente which feels less secure than formerly.

It is worthy of note also that while three foreign ministers of Roumania, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia were conferring here the Austrian secretary of foreign affairs was at Rome conferring wih Premier Benito Mussolini.

"Sweeten it with Domino"
Refined in U.S.A.

Demand
Domino Package Sugars—clean—pure cane—refined at home



Seashore time is at its zenith AT
CHALFONTE HADDON HALL

SEPTEMBER's the month discriminating people choose to enjoy the shore. Everything moves at a more leisurely pace, yet midsummer sports are in full play. Swimming. Cabana life. Biking, golf, and tennis. Indoors, the variety of interests and comforts that distinguish these great hotels. Christian Science church in our block.

Leeds and Lippincott Company
ATLANTIC CITY

N. Y. City Pay Cuts May Be Restored

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Funds for the partial restoration of pay cuts for New York city's employees were seen available here yesterday by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia, following negotiations with the bankers' group which underwrote city finances in the municipality's near debacle of 1933.

The mayor, in company with Controller Frank J. Taylor, reported to the Board of Estimate that the $20,000,000 annual reserve fund stipulated in the agreement with the banking syndicate would be reduced by $8,000,000 for the 1937 budget and that these savings would "make funds available for partial restoration of pay cuts for city employees where reductions were made and are still maintained."

In a resolution the board authorized Mr. Taylor to prepare the necessary amendments to the law whereby the next legislature could make the suggested salary restorations an accomplished fact.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

Madrid Reports 25,000 Fascists Ready for Drive

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

MADRID, Sept. 15—The Government high command announced today that Gen. Francisco Franco, Fascist commander-in-chief, had pledged 25,000 reinforcements to the Talavera march on Madrid, after the Talavera chieftains had told him: "The militia is braver than we are."

Authorities said that their information came from a Fascist deserter who reported the main rebel forces were encamped west of Talavera de la Reina, with two vanguards stretching toward Avila and San Martin de Valdeiglesias, the latter city only 36 miles west of Madrid.

The Fascists are trying to establish a line linking Castile and Andalusia, the deserter said, with the Avila column under the command of Lieut.-Col. Yague, whose headquarters are back of Talavera.

The Government believed the immediate objective of the Fascists was to speed up their march on Toledo, advancing by way of Talvera and Calera y Chozas, crossing the Alberche and Tietar valleys.

British Ships Rout Spanish Destroyer

GIBRALTAR, Sept. 15 (AP)—Two British warships, which sped to the aid of a British steamer stopped by a Spanish Government destroyer, sent the Spanish vessel scurrying away tonight.

The steamer, the Gibel Zerjon—which was involved in a similar incident last month—wirelessed for help, saying the Spanish ship had halted it while it was en route to Melilla in Spanish Morocco, and ordered it to change its course.

The warships Arrow and Anthony, responding to the call, soon appeared on the scene and the Spanish destroyer departed hastily. The Gibel Zerjon went on its way to Melilla.

It was reported that the British tanker British Engineer was the target of bombs by Spanish airplanes while the vessel was passing Tarifa, Spain. The bombs were said to have exploded near the tanker without hitting it.

Fascist Leader Tells Followers That Army Will Rule in Spain

SEAT OF THE FASCIST JUNTA, Burgos, Spain, Sept. 15 (AP)—Gen. Emilio Mola, chief of the Fascist armies of the North, served notice on allied insurgents today that the army will run Spain "after our victory."

In a speech on the "Spain of Tomorrow," the General let Carlists and others participating in the fight against the Socialist-Communist-Republican Government of Madrid know that the reconstruction of the country "is our task and ours alone."

He said that the army had the exclusive right to take control because it knew its own strength and thoroughly understood "the problem to be solved tomorrow in Madrid."

Praising the attitude of the allied forces of the Right, General Mola declared that he had "blind confidence" in their support and promised his government would try to "live in peace with all."

The ideal for which his forces are fighting, General Mola said, is this: "A united, strong, Roman Catholic Spain, which will recover the place in the world which Spain occupied in the times of the Catholic kings."

CCC Awards Contracts For Winter Underwear

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Civilian Conservation Corps announced yesterday award of contracts totaling $901,115 for the purchase of winter underwear for enrollees.

The order was divided among six firms, including Saith Mills, Inc., Averill Park, N. Y., $145,550; Elliott Manufacturing Co., Manchester, N. H., $81,160; Fuld & Hatch Knitting Co., Cohoes, N. Y., $361,625.

The order, intended to supply the Corps' winter needs, calls for 520,000 undershirts and 425,000 pairs of drawers.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

through the Executive committee of the World Jewish Congress to the League of Nations. The protest condemned the allegation that Judaism and bolshevism are identical.

Russia has hurled verbal and actual defiance back at Germany. After weeks of abstaining from any assistance to the Spanish Liberal Government, contributions for its aid are again solicited in Russia.

Hitler closed the Nuremberg conference on the same anti-Communist note that has been sounded throughout the convention. Sober diplomats strive to determine what actual obstacles the Nuremberg Conference has thrust in the way of the indivisible peace they seek for Europe.

The big question is: Were Hitler's anti-Communist utterances mainly for home consumption or will they find tangible expression in German refusal to participate in any activities to which Russia is a party?

Heimwehr—Austrian Fascists Call Fey Chief

Major Fey, Austria's tenacious Fascist leader, steps back into his nation's spotlight at the head of the Vienna Fascists. These Fascists last night revolted against Prince Starhemberg, who did not provide the private Heimwehr army with that strong, militant leadership it expected when Chancellor Kurt Schuschnigg moved against it five months ago.

The Heimwehr, spearhead of Austrian Fascism, abandoned by its Prince, by its opportunist members and even by Germany, nevertheless, maintained a nucleus. This nucleus looked about for leaders and has apparently hit upon Major Fey, whose militant fascism made him about the first to feel the Schuschnigg political ax. The Fascist remnants are not expected to cause much more than a tempest in a teacup.

Europe—Strife Still Troubles Continent

Europe, after the shouting and tumult of Nuremberg, looks to the still unfinished business of finding a new stability for the troubled continent.

Great Britain clings to the pending meeting of the five signatories to the Locarno Pact as a slender reed of hope. Italy, however, dashes British expectation of an early date for the convening of these powers by announcing that diplomatic preparations must precede the parley.

France, in the meantime, still jockeys for internal stability. Folded-arm strikes in the textile industry continue to increase, as the employers refuse governmental arbitration. Sixteen thousand workers quit in the Vosges Department; 500 strike in Hazebrouck. Labor warns Lille employers that it may organize 100,000 militant workers behind the demand for a 40-hour week. This recurring trouble still further challenges Premier Blum's leadership, which is now threatened by Communist discontent. The honeymoon among factions of the Popular Front Government that permitted Premier Blum to crowd through his reform program threatens to be swiftly over.

Far East—Japan and China Fence Diplomatically

The Far East watches momentous diplomatic fencing between Japan and China. At Nanking, Japan's ambassador to China, Shigeru Kawagoe, sits down with China's foreign minister, Chang Chun, to protest against fatal attacks on two Japanese. Nanking is told it will be held responsible for these acts. But Kawagoe says no ultimatum is proffered. Japan is keeping calm. China announces cautiously it will make "reasonable amends."

Certain western powers wonder if Japan will capitalize these incidents to clip the bit into the mouth of the Chinese dragon.

Will Japan use this issue as a pretext to foster its economic penetration of the Asiatic mainland? That is the question in Chinese diplomatic thought, and it adds deftness to the parrying.

Voting—Maine Resumes Old Allegiance

Maine votes itself back to normalcy.

Governor Brann provided the strangest of strange political interludes for Maine, when he became the only Democratic Governor since 1865 to serve two terms in the Pine Tree state. Today Maine resumes its ever-green mantle of Republicanism by electing a Republican Governor, a Republican Senator and three Republican representatives.

The Governor-elect, Lewis O. Barrows, wins by about 40,000 votes. Senator Wallace H. White defeats Governor Brann for the senatorship by about 5000 James C. Oliver, Townsend-indorsed Republican candidate, defeats Representative Simon Hamlin by about 16,500. Clyde H. Smith, Republican advocate of old age pensions, but opponent of the Townsend scheme, defeats Ernest L. McLean by about 14,000. Representative Ralph O. Brewster, Republican incumbent, defeats Wallace F. Mabee by about 20,000.

The gubernatorial plurality of 40,000 is large enough to give Republicans some statistical justification for arguing that Maine's election is a harbinger of Republican success at the national polls.

Democratic rationalizers are at work, however. They contend that this plurality is of little significance, since President Hoover received a 37,000 plurality in 1932 and President Roosevelt swept the nation, that Governor Brann almost defeated Senator White, and that the American Liberty League poured money into the state. The wisest of the Democratic commentators are merely bowing to the likelihood that the New England states are lost to the Democrats anyway and the Maine election merely underlines what has already been discounted.

Massachusetts goes to the polls today. National interest focuses around the effort of Mayor Greenwood of Fitchburg and Thomas C. O. O'Brien, Union Party vice-presidential candidate, to take the Democratic senatorial nomination away from Governor Curley.

New Hampshire also votes. The principal contest here is between case-hardened former Senator Moses and young liberalish Governor Bridges for the senatorial nomination on the Republican ticket. The Associated Press reports that former President Hoover has indorsed Mr. Moses.

New York also goes to the polls to nominate candidates for 45 congressional seats. The candidacy of 12 Townsend men is of particular interest here.

Wisconsin and Michigan also vote. Wisconsin's primary is notable, perhaps, because the powerful La Follettes are unopposed. Michigan's vote will provide a test of Roosevelt strength in this vital state. The test will come in the vote given Republican Senator Couzens, who has indorsed the President.

Candidates—Display Shrewdness Each in His Way

Governor Alf Landon, Republican presidential candidate, returns by train to Topeka, happy, no doubt, that he reversed the Horace Greeley dictum that young men should go west. Governor Landon went east, rode the crest of a Republican wave, augmented his prestige, and can now contend that his influence gave Senator White the narrow margin he needed to defeat Governor Brann. In Illinois, Governor Landon pledged his party to a "sound program of soil and water conservation."

President Roosevelt meets with insurance executives in Washington. It is anticipated that he may exploit Col. Frank Knox's alleged charge that no insurance policy or bank deposit is safe in the United States.

Both major political candidates are seen as having kept their political wits in the Maine election. Governor Landon acted positively and wisely by pitching into the election. President Roosevelt as wisely kept out. The political acumen of Governor Landon gains, that of the President does not suffer.

Nuremberg Rally Ends in Warning On Soviet Menace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NUREMBERG, Ger., Sept. 15—The National Socialist Party has closed here on the anti-Bolshevik note which has pervaded the whole proceedings.

Adolf Hitler's closing speech was another warning appeal to the rest of Europe to realize before too late the calamitous consequences of bolshevism, together with the conviction that democracy as such is unable to cope with the poison.

"Congress of Honor"

The fourth annual party congress has been named "The Congress of Honor," and every speech and action was directed toward emphasizing the honor of New Germany in contrast to the alleged dishonor of Soviet Russia. To back up German honor, as was proudly stated by Reichsführer Hitler on a number of occasions, there stood the new German army. It was at the gates of New Germany and as such is a warning to any aggressive tendencies from the east.

Hitler's Contrast

"There are two worlds. In another land is devastation, crime, murder and ruin. Here is laughter, happiness and beauty. Our people are disciplined." Thus Herr Hitler voiced it anew.

Herr Hitler's claim that the German people are now disciplined has been substantiated on innumerable occasions during the past week and especially in the parades of representatives of army "Blackshirts" and "Brownshirts," motorized corps and massed formations of air squadrons.

A Nation in Arms

The phrase "a Nation-in-Arms," idealizing the New Germany, so often heard when conscription was reintroduced in March, 1935, has certainly been very largely realized.

It is very generally assumed here today that Adolf Hitler has torn the veil from the Communist danger and has "distributed from the rich treasury of German experience the gifts which tomorrow or the day after may be desired through bitter necessity by the democatic nations."

Reich Stands for Peace

Simultaneously, it is emphasized that the Third Reich stands solidly for peace. In particular, Herr Hitler's words are quoted with approval:

"We have only one wish—to serve the cause of peace as we have insured peace at home; only one resolve, not to allow Germany to fall into the hands of those whom we have forced to the ground," meaning the Communists.

National Socialist Convention Ends With Warning to Bolshevists

NUREMBERG, Germany, Sept. 15 (AP)—The spread of bolshevism in Europe, Adolf Hitler believes, will plunge the continent into a "sea of blood."

"I watch with fearful anxiety the developments in Europe," the German Chancellor declared in the closing speech of the annual National Socialist convention last night.

"I have seen this danger clearly but I do not belong to those who faint at the sight of it," the Führer told thousands of applauding National Socialists.

Tide for Bravery

"We are entering a great period of history—a period in which not the wiseacres but the brave will come out on top.

"We must be ready for every sacrifice God demands of us. We must have that which is most indispensableof all raw materials — the ore of the iron heart."

Herr Hitler accepted the name the Russian press gave to him after his caustic criticism of Jewry and Bolshevism, saying:

"They call me a wild man. All right. As a wild man I am a better European."

Reich Will Survive

He scorned democracy with the comment: "It's all the same to us whether democracies hate Nazi Germany or not. One can love or one can hate Germany—but one could never destroy it."

"National Socialism," he said, "doesn't care what beliefs are held abroad, but we won't tolerate lying reports about our teachings and intentions."

His final challenge to bolshevism came in a climactic warning:

"If the Bolshevist military forces ever march against us, we'll throw them out as we did bolshevism itself. If our neighbors respect Germany's freedom, honor and equality, they'll find in Germany their best friend.

Army Is Ready

"But if the Bolshevists try to open the gates to other countries, they'll find a new German army standing at Germany's door."

A showdown is coming—in one way or another and sooner or later—between two schools of political and economic theory, Herr Hitler asserted. He named "bolshevism" as one school and instructed his listeners to realize that National Socialism in Germany is fully prepared to fight against surrender "to the enemy we have come to know so well."

The Führer was the contral figure at the concluding ceremony of the party session. He stood in front of his hotel as the flickering flames of lighted torches illuminated the medieval street.

As the last blast of the buglers split the night air and the final roll of drums died away, the Reichsführer raised his arm in salute. The vast throng responded with a similar sign.

Abruptly, Herr Hitler turned and went inside, signalling the end of the 1936 party convention.

Jews Appeal to League

GENEVA, Sept. 15 (AP)—The executive committee of the World Jewish Congress protested today to the League of Nations against "the campaign of threats and defamation organized methodically at the Nuremberg Congress by the highest dignitaries of the German Government and the Nazi party."

The protest declared the German allegation that Judaism and bolshevism are identical is absurd.

Madrid Claims Fascists Halted; Americans Told to Quit Bilbao

MADRID, Sept. 15 (AP)—Government militiamen held fascist warriors from advancing on Madrid in a series of sharp engagements in central Spain, the war ministry reported today.

The socialist lines repulsed fascist attacks, an official announcement declared, and halted an insurgent attempt to march on Toledo from the south.

The ministry reported these developments in the civil war between Fascists and Socialists:

On the Northern Front: Government forces continued to bombard Oviedo. Twenty Fascists were reported killed and 35 wounded in a Government artillery.

On the Aragonese Front: Insurgent columns were routed by Government gunners near Huesca. A Fascist fighting plane was forced down inside the Government lines because of lack of fuel and its occupants taken prisoners.

On the Southern Front: Socialist militiamen defeated a fascist column near Campilos in Malaga and captured three field guns and a truckload of ammunition.

In Madrid, seizure of $14,000,000 worth of securities, jewels and cash was reported after search of homes of wealthy aristocrats.

Americans Evacuated From Bilbao as Rebels Push Toward Coast Town

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Sept. 15—Spanish Fascists renewed their campaign to subdue Socialists in northern Spain today with an advance toward the government lines 10 miles west.

The first contingent of Fascist soldiers drove forward while others of the victorious insurgents hurried repairs to the war-damaged northern railroad in San Sebastian.

The object of the new military advance, Fascist commanders said, is Bilbao, approximately 50 miles westward along the northern coast.

Renewal of the offensive resulted in hasty evacuation of Bilbao by foreigners and abandonment of the United States consulate.

William E. Chapman, the American consul, closed his headquarters on instructions from Washington, and with his wife and son, Vice-Consul Manuel J. Codoner, 15 American nationals and 24 foreigners, arrived at Saint Jean de Luz, France, aboard the United States Destroyer Kane.

Fascist and government threats to lay mines in the harbor of Portugalutte, the port of Bilbao, resulted in the abandonment instructions from Washington.

In San Sebastian, where the fascists took over complete control, efforts to restore service on the railway line became the principal object of the fascist forces.

Opening of the line would give the insurgents through service from the French frontier near Irun to the Mediterranean through Seville, southern Fascist stronghold.

The occupation of the coastal city by the rebels released from voluntary concealment many regular army officers who came out of their hiding places and resumed service with the Fascist troops. Priests also emerged and openly walked the streets. They, like others, adopted the Fascist salute.

The former government newspaper, "Frente Popular," appeared with its name changed to "Diaro Vasco" (Basque daily), but the "Forward to Victory" headline across the front page remained unchanged.

One thousand recruits joined the Carlist (monarchist) militia in a ceremony before the city hall.

The streets were crowded with soldiers but foreign legionnaires and Moors were not among the uniformed forces. Military authorities declared they had been sent to the Madrid front.

CCC Militarization Proposal Arouses Storm of Objection

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Peace leaders have joined with conservationists in condemning Maj. Gen. George Van Horn Moseley's plan for militarizing the Civilian Conservation Corps.

"This proposal," said Frederick J. Libby, executive secretary of the National Council for Prevention of War, "Brings immediately to my mind the picture of the militarized labor battalions that marched before Hitler the other day, and I see in it another attempt to put America on the road to Fascism.

"The proposal is all the more shameful because it exploits the distressed youth of the land by making the goose-step a requisite for a job.

"I would like to point out, too, that arming our CCC camps can in no sense be justified by a plea for national defense. We have more men in the army now than are needed to defend our soil from invasion. Why have more?

"I understand from CCC authorities that Happy Days is not in any sense an official publication of the CCC, and that this proposal should not be interpreted as an official CCC opinion."

Arthur D. Call, executive secretary of the American Peace society, likewise compared the proposed camp system to Hitler's "Work Legion," and declared, "We in America have not reached the stage where we need large armed forces to protect ourselves from internal or external attacks as they do in dictator countries."

Conservation organizations have objected to the injection of military training in the camps because they feel that full time of CCC enrollees should be devoted to the job of conserving natural resources.

A similar stir over the advisability of militarizing the CCC was created in February, 1934, when Harry H. Woodring, assistant secretary of war, wrote an article for Liberty magazine in which he mentioned the possibility of using the corps as an army reserve. Mr. Woodring was called to the White House and given to understand that the President was firm in his conviction that the CCC should be devoted solely to conservation.

The President's position has remained unchanged, it was said on his behalf yesterday.

Oakland Opens Fish Pier Rivaling San Francisco

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OAKLAND, Calif.—Something of the romantic atmosphere of San Francisco's Fisherman's wharf has now come to this community, as a result of the recent opening here of Fishermen's pier.

This pier represents the culmination of a dream of 20 years of Joseph Lawrence, head of the new enterprise, who came to Oakland in 1915. It is located at the foot of Franklin street, where the estuary flows into San Francisco bay. It is 235 feet long and 40 feet wide. The front section is given to a modern restaurant, where fresh sea foods are prepared, and the rear is occupied by wholesale fish dealers. The latter section also provides docking facilities for fishing boats.

NEW YORK CITY
Globe Carpet Cleaning Co. Inc.

Our Specialty
Chinese and Oriental Rugs
Estimates cheerfully given. Special rates to churches and reading rooms. Adequate insurance carried on all goods while in our possession.
529 WORTHEN STREET, BRONX
TEL. DAYTON 9-5400
Long Island Branch
76-14 ROOSEVELT AVE.
JACKSON HEIGHTS
TEL. NEWTOWN 9-3350
QUICK SERVICE

The favorite route between Boston and New York
FALL RIVER LINE
$4.50 One Way
$7.50 Round Trip
FROM NEW YORK—Lv. Pier 14, N. R. (Fulton St.) daily at 5:30 p. m. (D. S. T.)
FROM BOSTON—Lv. So. Station daily at 6:00 p. m. (D. S. T.)

Buy KEYSTONE PAINTS and VARNISHES
If Your Dealer Cannot Supply Our Products—Write Us
Keystone Varnish Company
Brooklyn, N. Y. Boston, Mass.

Private Day School

A private school education for your child does not necessarily mean sending him away from home.

A Private DAY School enables you to keep your son or daughter close to you during the "growing" years, without forfeiting any of the advantages of private school training.

Should you desire to enroll your child in a Private Day School, you will find the advertising of a selected group on the Education Page of today.

A Knock-out for Mileage!

Over any distance, Essolene wins the mileage title. It's a *knock-out!* This *regular* priced gasoline gives noticeably better mileage than 9 out of 10 gasolines, including most *premium* priced fuels. *No* gasoline at *any* price delivers more miles per gallon under hard driving conditions. Made by the world's leading oil organization . . . Esso Marketers.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY

Essolene MOTOR FUEL BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
for Happy Motoring

STILL TIME TO ENTER
Prize Contest Closes Sept. 30th
SEE YOUR ESSO DEALER TODAY

Copr. 1936, Esso, Inc.

Call for Ministry of Vacations!

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALLASEY, Eng.—Hotel and seaside apartment-house keepers in Britain are demanding a Ministry for Vacations.

The hotel keepers have noticed that while agriculture has its ministry, transport has its ministry, workers have their ministry, and pensions schemes theirs, the holiday industry of Great Britain, which is growing rapidly, has no government bureau at all.

Mr. F. G. Issot, president of the Federation of Hotel and Apartments Associations, voiced the general demand at the federation's annual meeting, held at Cheshiretown recently.

Mr. Issot pointed out that France has already adopted the idea of a Ministry of Touring, with a Touring Minister who ranks as an Under Secretary of State. He declared that the Travel Association of Great Britain and Ireland has, by its propaganda and advertisements, brought £25,000,000 into the country, £9,000,000 of which has been spent in hotels or boarding houses.

It was argued by the federation president that a Ministry of Vacations is needed to smooth out practical difficulties that stand in the way of Britain's young holiday industry and to make easy arrangements for travelers to come from abroad.

But perhaps Mr. Issot's most telling point was that "at present, big cities like Manchester and Leeds can change their annual holiday dates at any time without consulting anyone, although such a change will dump 500,000 persons into seaside conditions that are ill fitted to receive them."

This declaration has, some say, solved several problems for British holidaymakers, particularly as to why seaside towns are permanently overflowing with visitors so that it is impossible to find a room within five miles of the sea.

Seaside towns, it appears, can never know when the crowds are coming. Suddenly the apartment houses are filled.

Latecomers must try sleeping in baths, on billiard tables, in ballrooms, in gardens and even in shorefront deck chairs.

But the individual latecomer who finds no accommodation except in the bath need no longer, it seems, imagine himself the only unhappy sufferer. There may be as many as 500,000 vacationists sleeping in baths, if the town has 500,000 baths.

A Ministry for Vacations, taking care of home holidaymakers as well as foreign travelers, might be able to arrange that either there are never too many visitors or that there are always enough boarding houses within a stone's throw of the sea.

The Ministry might also institute a national standard of stone's throws, to be applied to all hotels, boarding houses and rest camps that claim to be near the sea or the railway station.

Holidaymakers would then know just where they were. Another item on which many people would like to be informed is whether this new government bureau would have an official clerk of the weather, liable to dismissal if incompetent.

NEW·OCEAN·HOUSE
SWAMPSCOTT·MASSACHUSETTS
Directly on the Ocean

Open Until Oct. 8
The North Shore's Foremost Resort Hotel
Ideal Seaside and Country Environment and Invigorating Salt Sea Breezes —Golf—Private Bathing Beach—Every Recreational Feature—Ultimate in service — accessible to historic points Rates Considerate — Booklet.
Clement Kennedy, President
Winter Resort — Vinoy Park Hotel — St. Petersburg, Florida

Panama Canal Gives Tourist Full Measure of Enjoyment

Monitor Traveltalks
—By M. LeTour—

Each year I have turned down the urging of my family to take a combined sea and land trip from Boston to California via the Panama Canal, thinking perhaps of the equatorial temperatures, but so many of my friends told of making that very trip under such exceptionally favorable conditions that I began to listen, optimistically.

They told of air-cooled ships, and evenings that harbored refreshing breezes. Glowing accounts of even temperatures year round, plus verbal pictures of variety of scenery, and comfortable methods of travel, opened my eyes to the fact that there was no reason at all why I couldn't satiate my family's desire by packing-up and going.

But I found that I had been asleep to the opportunity, for hundreds of others were ahead of me. It seemed as if the Joneses, the Smiths and about all other groups had thought of the same thing. Travel through the Panama Canal has become popular and I had to lead a merry chase to secure accommodations. However, there are numerous lines offering excellent service such as the Panama Pacific lines, Grace lines, Dollar lines and United Fruit, and on one of these I secured accommodations.

From that time on, the experience was a series of pleasant surprises. I picked the home-town to home-town tour, with its wide diversity of routes, after the coast-to-coast sea voyage.

* * *

Leaving Boston by train for New York, I boarded a steamer, a turbo-electric liner of 33,000 tons and more than 600 feet long, a modern ocean palace with two classes of passengers, first class and tourist cabin.

To my astonishment, a neighbor was the commander, Capt. Harold L. Winslow of Quincy. Like Giles E. Stedman, another master mariner hailing from Quincy, Cap'n Winslow has figured in many sensational rescues at sea.

Life at sea! Acres of deck space for outdoor sports, promenade, or lounging in surprisingly comfortable deck chairs. Built-in swimming pools and beach umbrellas add to the variety. And the itinerary gives striking comparisons of different nations with ample opportunity for shore excursions.

On the third day out old Morro Castle appeared on the port bow, dim and purple over the blue Caribbean. We made exotic Havana, with a full day and evening ashore. Here was the flowering Prado, the President's Palace, the long sea wall with lounging fishermen and all the colorful city to explore. A motor-car whirled us past colonnades, enchanting patioed villas, country haciendas, swaying palms, busy sugar mills, quaint rustics in ox carts and a vivid vegetation found, we were told, nowhere else in the world excepting in the Antilles.

* * *

Leaving "the Paris of the Caribbean" with its life, beauty and gay people, we steamed out past Morro's flashing light and headed for the climax of the sea trip—the Panama Canal, America's greatest engineering achievement.

To me the thrill of the daylight trip through this waterway stood out as a thing apart, radically different from anything else that comes to those who travel in ships. We moved from one great geographic sector of the earth's surface to another, through a pass in the Continental Divide, the "door" being lined by rocky cliffs. Air, sky and earth altered their aspect in that brief but magic journey of one day which unfolded physical changes that could have come into the earlier mariner's experience only after months of sailing over miles of sea.

All through the canal the boat moved slowly. Many passengers thought this slow pace was done especially to give them fullest advantage of the scenic beauty. But I learned it was a requirement because in earlier days, a fast-moving craft kicked up such a wash that the banks of the canal were loosened and a young landslide virtually blocked navigation until dredges could bite out a new channel.

Again the element of surprise stood out above the pleasure of the day's trip, even more than the thrill of being aboard a 33,000-ton vessel that was lifted 85 feet in the huge locks at Gatun. For the waterway has a natural setting of magic charm. Color abounds. Islands and hillsides are vivid in the freshness of the vegetation and the colors of flowers amidst the green appeal in a way only possible by actual observation. Banana plantations are sprinkled along the shore, each having a palm-thatched house. In the distance are the purple slopes of the mountains of the Continental Divide which appear to recede as the ship moves on. Military stations with their red roofs; spotless towns in the Canal Zone and the color and bizarre briskness of life in the Latin-American cities of Colon and Panama, beckon further investigation.

* * *

After leaving Colon, on the Atlantic side of the mountains, the ship follows the old course of the Chagres river, which for three centuries or more constituted the northern link in the main route for trade and travel across the Isthmus. While crossing Gatun Lake, the ship passes over the winding bed of the river along which countless thousands of adventurers toiled in their canoes toward Cruces, where they took the trail for Panama. These adventurers included the Spaniard, the buccaneer who despoiled him, the gold hunter bound for California.

Columbus sought in vain at this locality for the fabled strait that he thought would lead to Cathay. Generations have dreamed of piercing the mountains with a channel for ships. In 1882 the French attempted to dig a canal. But it remained for the genius and vigor of American engineers and workmen to make the passage a reality.

Colon, a city of 30,000 inhabitants, belonging to the Republic of Panama, proclaims its position at the "crossroads of the world's commerce" by its business streets lined with shops selling everything from silk shawls and panama hats to sheet anchors. Men of all maritime nations of the world gather here. The city was first developed by the building of the Panama Railroad across the Isthmus, in 1850-1855.

The channel to Gatun Locks—Atlantic sea-level section—is 6 2-3 miles in length and 500 feet wide, running north and south, partly through swamp land. Less than a mile from Gatun Locks the channel crosses the course of the old French canal. But the locks—most impressive and largest in the canal—attract most attention.

The locks and their approaches, built of massive concrete, are 1 1-5 miles long. Each lock is 1000 feet long and 110 feet wide. They are, in effect, three distinct "steps," and ships are lifted at the rate of three feet a minute to Gatun lake. Each "step" or chamber holds 6,000,000 cubic feet of water and uses 3,000,000 cubic feet at a filling. But the oceans assure ample supplies to work with.

No pumps are employed, for the principle used is the law of gravitation—allowing water to run down hill. The gates and valves controlling the flow of water are electrically operated. A lock can be filled or emptied in about 15 minutes. All ships using the locks are "towed" through by powerful locomotives on the sides running on tracks with cogged center rails. Two to four of these "mules" on either side of the canal haul the ships by steel hawsers. Stout chains across each lock are intended to stop any ship out of control and endangering the expensive gates. Each chain weighs 12 tons and each link 110 pounds.

* * *

Seldom does anything go wrong, I was told, but all sorts of precautions have been taken to correct possible miscues. One safety device provides for automatic hydraulic releases for the chains, should a ship strike them. This "pays out" the chains with resistance enough to bring the vessel to a stop. If a 10,000-ton ship should strike the chain when going four knots an hour it would be stopped in 73 ft., the experts have figured out. Should a gate be damaged, a second one would prevent the escape of water.

The process of climbing the three "steps" of the huge water "stairs" at Gatun locks is an experience in itself, though you are on board a big ship with nothing to do but rise as in a slow-moving elevator. In the top lock, the passengers—and all are out on deck—find themselves 100 ft. above sea level. It's almost like a panorama seen from the top of the Custom House tower in Boston.

To the north we saw the docks at Cristobal; to the east, the village of Gatun. Looking west, over Gatun dam, we beheld the 18-hole golf course on the velvety green slopes of the dam, and, farther off, the valley through which the Chagres river flows from the spillway in the dam to the sea, seven miles away.

* * *

I found this trip highly educational as well as pleasant, for I learned much about the big "ditch," that I had never even heard of before. Gatun dam, for instance, is 8400 ft. long and a half mile wide at its base. It is built of rock and earth. Gatun lake, formed by the dam across the Chagres, is called the largest artificial lake in the world, measuring about 164 square miles, or about the size of Lake Geneva in Switzerland. Its irregular shore line measures about 1100 miles, though the greatest length is about 30 miles.

My eyes were opened as to the engineering obstacles in constructing the canal when I observed that the channel or canal across Gatun lake twists and turns six times between the Gatun locks and Gamboa Reach, following the old valley of the Chagres.

Passing the lake, we came to Gamboa Reach where the actual cut through the rocky spine of the continent begins. It is Gaillard Cut, and extends through rock for nearly eight miles. Here many landslides occurred after the canal was opened, which blocked navigation for a time. But officers of the ship told me they were not in reality landslides. Most of them were upward and outward bulging of earth and rock along and below the canal's level, caused by the weight of the hills pressing out softer material at their base.

South of the cut we came into a region of cone-shaped hills, and then a valley broadening toward the Pacific. Below Paraiso we saw the Pedro Miguel locks, first step down from the Continental Divide. Then came Miraflores locks, a drop of 54 ft. in two steps to the level of the Pacific. The end of the canal is a tidal channel eight miles long. Then we reached Balboa.

Ship's officers informed me that it is always summer at Panama, that cyclones are unknown, the variation of temperature between January and July is scarcely one degree, and the average temperature for a year is 79 degrees on the Pacific side and 80 degrees on the Atlantic side. The hottest day of a recent year was 95, the coolest 70.

Off for the last lap of the sea trip, our ship started up the coast of colorful Central America, past Lower California, seldom out of sight of land, to San Diego, and, next day, Los Angeles. Then on up the white-beached coast to the Golden Gate, completing a voyage of 5500 miles. And in my diary I jotted down "the all-American voyage of a lifetime."

Greeting the Eye in the Panama Canal Zone

Publishers; Gendreau

Upper—A Street in Cristobal
Lower—Steamer Passing Through Gaillard Cut

Scenes Along the Line of the Great Cut

Upper—Gatun Locks
Lower—Typical Street Scene in Panama

Rail Head's Trust Fund Scholarships Awarded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 — Two Frank Thomson scholarships, provided from a trust fund established for the benefit of employees of the Pennsylvania Railroad company, have been awarded to Charles A. Lister, of Trenton, N. J., and Morton L. Meier, of Fort Wayne, Ind., the railroad's personnel department announced yesterday.

Mr. Lister, son of a draftsman employed by the railroad, has enrolled at Tufts college as a student of electrical engineering and Mr. Meier, son of a locomotive driver will enter the Purdue university school of engineering.

The scholarships have gone to 53 young men, all educated under the provisions of the endowment; to six other young men still in college, and to the two new appointees. The awards were established in 1907 by the children of Frank Thomson, sixth president of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Lofty Grand Mesa Further Improved For Tourist Travel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GRAND JUNCTION, Colo., Sept. 15—Travel improvements year after year, leading to the vary rims of the majestic Grand Mesa here, are making the lofty scenic tableland more accessible for the tourist who seeks something different in the way of scenery.

A strange structure is this, located in Grand Mesa National Forest in Western Colorado. Towering 5000 feet above the floor of the Grand Valley and 10,500 feet above sea level, this massive plateau includes 53 square miles of tableland as its topmost surface and gradually slopes to approximately 400 square miles at its base.

Although it is a treasure of natural advantages and resources, Grand Mesa is widely famed as a popular, year-round recreational center and playground. For the enjoyment of the fishermen there are 166 miles of mountain streams and 57 lakes abounding with trout and salmon.

Trails for hikers and horsemen are numerous and delightfully varied, winding through groves of aspen into picturesque pastures, finally reaching the pine-scented forests where bird and wild life are bountiful. Hundreds of species of wild flowers quilt the fields, slopes and timber lands. During the winter months on the snow-packed slopes of the lofty plateau, toboggan and ski courses furnish thrills for winter sports enthusiasts.

Grand Mesa's unlimited store of resources and wealth of beauty as a park was officially recognized in 1892, during the Harrison administration, when a presidential order proclaimed Grand Mesa a national forest, the first in Colorado and third in the United States.

Is Anthony Stamp a Commemorative? Philatelists Call NRA Sticker 'Orphan'

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—The nation's newest postage stamp, issued in honor of Susan B. Anthony, woman suffrage pioneer, has revived the controversy over "what is a commemorative stamp?"

Most United States issues commemorate events that occurred 25, 50, 100 or 150 years before. The Anthony stamp was issued after the Nineteenth Amendment had been effective 16 years—an odd number of years, in the opinion of many collectors, to terminate in the issuance of a special stamp.

But the true orphan of all United States stamps is the NRA issue of 1932, which was distributed to call attention to and obtain support for the National Recovery Act, now defunct.

The Post Office department calls it a commemorative stamp. The Scott catalogue, which lists all commemoratives in its introduction, does not include the NRA adhesive in this classification. Some publishers of albums for United States commemorative stamps do not include a space for the NRA. Yet, virtually all United States price lists call it a commemorative. Philatelic writers call it a "propaganda issue."

The Post Office department recognizes three types of stamps for ordinary mail—regular issues, commemoratives and memorial issues. The NRA was a special issue, and at the time it was issued, at least, was not a memorial stamp, leaving the commemorative classification the only place for it.

Some philatelic writers contend the national parks series of 1934, depicting scenes in the nation's parks, was a propaganda issue, but the Post Office department insists the set commemorated "National Parks Year."

Consul in Nicaragua Decorated for Bravery

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Sept. 15 (AP)—Fletcher Warren, United States consul and secretary of the legation here, was decorated yesterday for his heroism during an uprising last May.

The Nicaraguan medal of merit was pinned on him by President Carlos Brenes Jarquin in recognition of his daring on May 31 when he drove an automobile up Tiscara hill during a battle between forces entrenched around the presidential palace on the summit and others at the foot.

Total disbursements between June 1 and Aug. 31 were $191,646.

In other reports filed with the clerk, it was shown that four members of the Rockefeller family had donated $20,000 to the Westchester, N. Y., Republican county committee. Contributions totaling $500 were reported by the Democratic senatorial campaign committee, and $4802 by the Democratic congressional campaign committee.

Michigan Quarry Yields Evidence Of Ancient Plant Life

IRON MOUNTAIN, Mich., Sept. 15 (AP)—WPA dynamiters at a Municipal quarry were credited Sept. 13 by Oscar H. Reinholt, geologist and mining engineer, with having unearthed evidence of life forms that existed 1,500,000,000 years ago.

Mr. Reinholt, who formerly served with various federal departments, said the discovery means that the Upper Michigan peninsula region "now takes precedence over the section near Saratoga Springs, N. Y., as the oldest region in which life forms are known to have existed."

The important new tract lies between the north and south iron veins on the Menominee range and is far older than the iron foundations, he said, adding:

"If this doesn't outrank all the geological discoveries of history, it is at least as important as the appearance of the dinosauri in Mongolia, the toothed bird archeoptery in Bavaria, or the Rancho La Brea camels, lions and sabre-toothed tigers near Los Angeles."

A peculiar formation of rock attracted the attention of the WPA workmen who reported it to authorities. They thought the specimens merited scientific investigation and Mr. Reinholt was called in.

The geologist stated that billions of years ago in the Algonkian era, Wisconsin was a large granite island and the Menominee range country was the shore of a sea which probably extended into eastern Canada. The discovery here, he said, led geologists to deduce that the shore was gently sloping, since the deposit there was seaweed instead of stones and gravel as it would have been had the shore risen sharply from the water's edge.

The seaweed, Mr. Reinholt continued, secreted lime and magnesium from the salt water and the lime preserved the seaweed's form, a shape rather like a head of cabbage. When the forms were exposed to the sun, fissures occurred and new materials filled the cracks. Under the pressure of later layers as the ages progressed, the seaweed consolidated so that some layers now have a thickness of 2000 feet.

Sometime, probably at the beginning of the Upper Huronian period, Mr. Reinholt continued, the strata tilted and the consolidated algae were eroded, with beveled edges to receive new sediment. Further earth disturbances squeezed them together and made them stand on end. The result was bulbous protuberances of rock, the type of formation which attracted the workmen.

Mamaroneck Joins Sea Towns Celebrating Early Founding

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MAMARONECK, N. Y., Sept. 15—Residents of Mamaroneck will celebrate during the week beginning Sept. 20 the 275th anniversary of the purchase of their village site by John Richbell. Once only a strip of lonesome, wooded land along the north shore of Long Island sound, Mamaroneck today is a fashionable and wealthy suburb of New York city.

According to historical records on file in Westchester county, Richbell purchased the site of what is now Mamaroneck for the equivalent of a few dollars. The story is that the payment consisted of an undetermined amount of seawant, or unstrung shells, used by the American Indians for money.

Harbor Brought Trade

Natural advantages soon made the land valuable, however, and after the purchase on Sept. 21, 1661, the attractive harbor brought trade to the settlement. This activity was increased with the opening of the Boston Post Road. Later the railroads came to help Mamaroneck develop.

The village was organized formally in 1778 and incorporated in 1895, at which time it had a population of 7290. By 1925, the population had increased to 10,153 and by 1930 to 11,766.

Many of the residents are commuters who work in New York city, 20 miles away by railroad.

Being situated on high ground near the Sound, the locality took the American Indian name of Mamaroneck, which means "where fresh water falls into salt water."

The United States Navy department has detailed the destroyers Sands and Humphries to stand by at Larchmont and Mamaroneck during the celebration, emphasizing the part that neighboring Larchmont will share in the event.

Postal Commemoration

A cachet envelope commemorating the occasion has been authorized by the Post Office department, and a committee of the anniversary organization has arranged to send one of the envelopes to any address in the United States upon receipt of 10 cents.

Official posters prepared for the occasion by the Works Progress Administration show an American Indian with bow and quiver of arrows kneeling by the seashore, while in the background are shadows of colonists. It was prepared from a painting by Gill Spear.

New Jersey Labor Prepares to Vote Roosevelt Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Sept. 15—With four resolutions calling for the re-election of President Roosevelt before it, the New Jersey State Federation of Labor today assigned a committee to combine them before a final vote. Every indication meanwhile was that the vote, now put over until tomorrow, would be unanimous.

Spokesmen said the result would be to pledge 160,000 organized trade unionists in this state to the re-election of President Roosevelt. It was significant today that the most vigorous leaders of past movements for an independent labor party were submerging their ideas in order to press for a continuance of the New Deal.

Another set of resolutions introduced at the fifty-eighth annual convention of the Federation being held in the Ritz Carlton Hotel calls for the protection of all New Jersey school teachers by tenure of office. This was called essential "to attract the most able, courageous and socially minded teachers." The resolution also demanded repeal of the 1935 oath of loyalty law as being an attempt to intimidate teachers.

Another resolution asks that all manufacture of munitions and warships be done hereafter in government plants.

Honduran Rebels Taken

TEGUCIGALPA, Honduras, Sept. 15 (AP)—It was reported officially yesterday that Salvadorean authorities had arrested the Honduran rebel generals, Luis Alonzo Lopez, Moses Gomez and Salvador Sanabria while they were preparing to reach Honduran territory "with the object of revolutionizing."

The Government asserted peace now was assured in both the Nicaraguan and Salvadorean border sectors and that the rest of the country was quiet.

GRAYCO END-LOCK TIES

CORDA-TWILLS
Only Grayco Ties have "END-LOCK"—exclusive construction "keeps your tie in place—always!"
FEATURED BY BETTER STORES
If your dealer hasn't End-lock ties send us his name, your color pref. & a dollar bill; we will see that you are supplied.
MARION R. GRAY COMPANY
Makers of Grayco Shirts & End-lock Ties
824 SOUTH LOS ANGELES STREET • LOS ANGELES

SCHOOL CHILDREN CAN WIN $5,000 IN PRIZES

'blue coal' Dealers Sponsor Contest Offering 4-Year College Scholarship, Cash Prizes, Radios, Bicycles, Movie Cameras and Many Other Valuable Prizes

Don't Wait—Mail Coupon Below for Full Information, NOW

JUST think, thousands of dollars worth of handsome prizes — prizes that every boy or girl will want to win—are to be given away in this big contest for School Children. This thrilling contest is sponsored by 'blue coal,' America's finest home fuel. Best of all, it's *absolutely Free.* Nothing to buy—nothing to sell. Easy to win, too—every boy and girl has an equal chance.

For full information on how to win the valuable prizes offered, simply fill in and mail the coupon below. Be sure to give the name of the teacher who will act as your Faculty Adviser. Don't put off entering this interesting contest. Get your name in early. Send in the coupon today to 'blue coal,' 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Send in this Entry Blank Right Away

'blue coal', 120 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Please enter my name in the 'blue coal' Contest and send me full information on how to win

Name _____
Address _____
School _____ Faculty Adviser _____ (Any teacher you select)

RICH MAN POOR MAN EVERY MAN LIKES OUR POUND CAKE!
DRAKE'S CAKES

Get PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Safety · Speed · Comfort at the NEW LOW FARES

Wherever . . . whenever you're going — 2c a mile in coaches — 3c a mile in Pullmans.

For example—from New York to:	In Coaches	In *Pullmans
Philadelphia	$ 1.80	$ 2.70
Chicago	18.20	27.25
Pittsburgh	8.80	13.20
Washington	4.55	6.80

*Plus Pullman Fare

THE LARGEST FLEET OF AIR-CONDITIONED TRAINS IN THE WORLD

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Join the "American" Party Contest!

$10,000.00 IN PRIZES!

1st Prize $2500 3rd Prize $500
2nd Prize $1000 4th Prize $250
560 other cash prizes

JOIN THE "AMERICAN" PARTY

Anyone can enter—you don't have to buy anything. Get your Official Contest Blank from any American Oil Company dealer or station. Join the "American" Party Contest! Get your blank today! *You must* use an Official Contest Blank containing full details of contest.

From Maine to Florida—Stop at the sign of Greater Values!
AMERICAN OIL COMPANY
Also maker of Amoco Motor Lubricants
AMERICAN AMOCO GAS

VISITING New York?

Things are humming . . . New York is at its best now . . . and The Paramount Hotel is New York's perfect expression of an up-to-date hotel. 20 floors of modern hotel luxury. In Times Square.

Every room has private bath, circulating ice water and electric fan . . . from $2.50 single, $4 double.

Special weekly and monthly rates.

HOTEL PARAMOUNT
46th STREET, WEST OF BROADWAY, NEW YORK

United States Amateur Golf Already Wide Open Affair

By George E. Timpson

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, N. J., Sept. 15 — As the balance of the record field, the greatest number ever to compete at match play in the United States amateur golf championship, began play this morning, already it was seen that the fortieth annual championship is a wide open affair, with at least a dozen possibilities to reach the final next Saturday. For the most part these were the more youthful members of the Walker cup team, both of Great Britain and the United States, but some of the older stars of the United States were by no means to be neglected.

On the first day of play, yesterday, a prominent member of each team stood foremost in the play, but there were several others close behind them. With match play, it was not easy to compare the stars; but on the outgoing holes, Reynolds Smith, with 35, and Hector Thomson, the British champion, with 36, were the low scorers, though several others equaled the figures of the Scotchman.

On the test of short matches, Thomson was the leader, with 7 up and 6 to go over John W. Roberts of Columbus, Ohio, while John W. Fischer won over an added starter, Edward Meister of Cleveland, 6 up and 5 to go, and Smith had to go to the fourteenth hole against Gordon Kummer of Milwaukee, before he completed his round.

The wisdom of selecting the British team from the younger players was amply proved, however, as player after player from across the sea, who had not been on the list, was firmly set aside from further competition by his opponent. Of these famous outsiders, H. G. Bentley, of the team, was the first to go, followed in turn by Lieut. Col. H. A. Boyd, A. R. Aitken, T. A. Torrance and H. E. Taylor.

An unusual feature was the number of close matches. Of the 82, 47 reached the 17th hole, of which 25 went still further. Fifteen terminated on the home hole, five more on the 19th, one on the 20th, three on the 21st, and one needed four extra holes before it was finally settled.

The stars began to clash this morning, as J. Morton Dykes of the British Walkers met Rudolph Knepper, star of the home club; Jesse P. Guilford, former champion, of Auburndale, Mass., opposed Johnny Goodman; Gordon Taylor Jr., the young Toronto player, encountered Walter Emery of the American Walkers; Dr. Tweddell, captain of the invaders, had Roger Peacock of Washington for his opponent, and the two Britishers, Jock McLean and Henry Longhurst, meet, far down in the final quarter this afternoon.

The Surprising Sox- - - —By Pap'

JIMMY
-DYKES-
HAS DONE A GREAT JOB OF MANAGING the WHITE SOX
DYKES TOOK A FLOCK OF CASTOFFS LIKE SEWELL, KENNEDY, CAIN, DIETRICH, RADCLIFF, PIET AND HAYES
WHITE SOX PARK
CASTOFFS WELCOME
A-AH - ONE MORE CHANCE !!
- AND LED THEM INTO SECOND PLACE !!
VERNON
-KENNEDY-
- THE FIRST PITCHER TO WIN 20 GAMES IN THE AMERICAN LEAGUE THIS SEASON ONCE BELONGED TO THE ATHLETICS
PAP'

All Rights Reserved by The Associated Press

Bolles on Hand To Take Charge Of Harvard Crew

By Web Morse

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Sept. 15—Tom Bolles and Harvey Love, newly acquired Harvard crew coaches from University of Washington, faced the barrage of curious newspapermen in the office of Frank Ryan yesterday. Tom, the head coach, dropped his 190 pounds into a straight-back chair and modestly faced the battery of inquiries, with Harvey, 135-pound former Washington coxswain, in the background.

It seems that the new Crimson coach never feathered an oar until he entered University of Washington, having confined his high school activities to football and other sports. Under the tutelage of Russell Callow, now at Penn., he rowed bow as a freshman, as a sophomore and, in his senior year, sometimes on the jayvee and again on the varsity.

In the summer of 1927 he coached the Havana Boat Club, and in 1928 took the Husky freshman eights over with Al Ulbrickson in charge of the varsity. He has handled the Washington yearlings since.

No "He-Men"

He places no stock in the current idea that the West is endowed with bigger and better "he-men." He offered the suggestion that that might have been misconstrued years ago, when Leader, Yale coach, came East and made some such statement. Right after the war years the Pacific coast did enjoy big, rugged men to excess but that could be attributed to the fact that they were more matured men.

Boles was pleased on examination of the Harvard facilities. He became somewhat dizzy counting the number of shells. He also viewed with interest the rowing machines and the indoor tank, none of which Washington has or needs. The Huskies can row out of doors practically all year round.

Comparing his stroke with that taught by Leader was impossible because he has not seen a Leader crew of late. He did state, from observation at Poughkeepsie, that Buck Walsh's Navy crew came nearest to rowing the style he teaches. It is his contention, however, that variations adopted by crew coaches to fit conditions and men, soon lose the original stroking.

No Alarm Shown

No alarm showed on his features regarding four-mile and sprint crews. He believes that one crew can be taught to handle distances well enough unless it is something of a "freak" boatload. He cited the reports on the great crew Harvard had under the stroking of Gerry Cassidy as a "freak" crew; it was unbeatable at four miles, but trailed badly in sprints.

The new mentor was willing enough to offer any information, but could not go into the Harvard situation, not having met either the candidates or seasonal conditions. He believes the veteran oarsmen will be able to adapt themselves to his type of stroke, but to insure the future he has brought Harvey Love along to give the freshmen a definite idea of the stroke they will employ when they become varsity timber.

Bolles was spared further questioning when Dick Harlow, football coach, made his first appearance of the season and the sport writers immediately trained their questions upon him. It was a genial first meeting between the two coaches and will remain so, at least until the football athletes go out for crew in the fall or the crew men practice football in the spring.

Laughingly Tom Bolles volunteered the information that at Washington the football and crew coaches are "sworn enemies."

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Expensive Tournament for U. S. L. T. A.

THE American lawn tennis singles championship tournament which came to an end at the West Side Lawn Tennis Club Stadium last Saturday, proved to be an expensive one for the United States Lawn Tennis Association, as two of the three challenge cups which were up for competition will have to be replaced before the 1937 championships are held. They are the men's and veterans', the women's being the only one which will continue in competition and that is safe for at least two more seasons. The new men's trophy will be the eleventh in the history of that championship, while the new veterans' will be the fifth. As it is 11 years since the association has had to buy a national challenge cup, it will not be necessary to extend any sympathy over the loss of these two trophies, especially as the gate receipts over that period of time have netted a very handsome sum of money.

Keystone

Fred Perry

First to Go Abroad

In winning the men's championship Fred Perry of England accomplished something that no other foreign player had been able to do in the history of the competition, as he became the first ever to win permanent possession of one of the three-year challenge cups. It took him four years to accomplish his purpose, as Wilmer L. Allison Jr. kept him from taking it in 1935. This was his year, however, and the famous Englishman not only made the trophy his personal property; but he showed conclusively that he is the top ranking player of the tennis world by defeating Donald Budge in one of the greatest final matches ever played in a United States championship. Greater experience was unquestionably the deciding factor. Hearty congratulations to the winner, and to the loser must go more praise than usually belongs to a defeated player. Budge failed to reach the top this year; but 1937 should find him cashing in on the experience he gained during 1936.

A Great Tennis Comeback

I recently referred to the great comeback which Thomas Hitchcock Jr. has staged in polo this year and now I cannot refrain from pointing to the one which Alice I. Marble has just made in lawn tennis. Apparently out of championship play for all time after she was forced to give up playing in 1934, she rested up for a year or so and then started in to try to reach the heights that she gave promise of scaling some two years ago. After watching Helen Jacobs defeat Kay Stammers of England in the semifinal round, few indeed were willing to concede that Miss Marble could defeat the champion in the final. Yet that is just what she did on Saturday. And while paying this tribute to Miss Marble, one should also give full credit to Miss Jacobs for the high type of sportsmanship which she has always shown whether losing or winning. It was a cherished desire of the former champion to win this year as it would have made her the first woman player ever to win the title five years in succession, yet, in the moment of her defeat she extended hearty congratulations to her conqueror and refused to entertain any alibi.

Ross, Hitchman To Share Duties Handling Bruins

Art Ross will manage the Boston Bruins and Lionel Hitchman will be assistant manager. While this has been told to the readers of this paper before, the position of Hitchman has altered from our announcement, but the work will be similar—coaching.

From 1924 through 1934, Ross handled the team himself. In 1935 and 1936 he resigned the arduous duties and the team was under the direction of Frank Patrick. Hitchman played a superb brand of defensive hockey for the Bruins and then took over the management of the Cubs in February of 1934.

A complete change of training plans has developed; the Bruins report Oct. 19 in Boston and early practice will take place at the Boston Arena, with a pre-season exhibition series proposed with Montreal Maroons in the Maritime provinces. The first league game will probably take place in Montreal, Nov. 7, and the first home game probably will be Sunday, Nov. 15.

Waivers have been asked on Red Jackson, Bert McInenly, Jean Pusie, Jerry Shannon, Frank Finnigan, Bob Blake, Phil Besler, Phil Hergesheimer, Jack Ri'ey, Bob McCulley and Leo Lespie. Those Cubs retained who do not make the grade at the start of the season will be "farmed" out to other teams.

Another announcement, mentioned months ago on this page, is that Joe Jerwa and Nels Stewart, with Americans last year, have reverted to Boston and will report Oct. 19. The following 23 players have been ordered to report in Boston:

Goalers—Tiny Thompson; Percy Jackson.
Defensemen—Eddie Shore, Joe Jerwa, Flash Hollett, Jack Portland, Ted Graham.
Centers—Ralph Weiland, Nels Stewart, Ray Getliffe, Bill Cowley, Max Kaminsky.
Right Wingers—Dit Clapper, Leroy Goldsworthy, Charlie Sands, Peggy O'Neil, Bob Bauer.
Left Wingers—Jack Beattie, Bunny Cook, Sam McManus, Lorne Duguid, Alec Motter, Porky Dumart.

Yale Freshman Schedule

NEW HAVEN, Sept. 15 (AP)—A six-game schedule was announced yesterday for the Yale freshman football team, with two contests to be played in the Yale Bowl. The schedule includes the first Yale-N. Y. U. freshman game in history, to be played here Friday, Oct. 30. The frosh squad will report to Coach Reggie Root Sept. 24 and will open their season here against Exeter Oct. 3. Other games are: Oct. 10—Andover (away); Oct. 17—Roxbury (Yale Bowl); Oct. 24, Worcester Academy; Nov. 7—Princeton freshmen (away); Nov. 14—Harvard freshmen (Yale Bowl).

McLaughry Heartened

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 15 (AP)—"Tuss" McLaughry sent his Brown squad through an hour's scrimmage yesterday. Each of three teams alternated on offense and defense, and the offense worked well enough for each eleven to score one touchdown each. Irving Hall, Frank Foster and Bob Reigler scored the touchdowns, and Hall, Foster and Victor Bernstein featured the drill with long runs from scrimmage. McLaughry was considerably heartened by the showing of his offense.

New Track Coach

STARKVILLE, Miss. (AP)—Octave Spencer, former star Mississippi State miler and a member of the Olympic team of 1928, has been selected as track coach of the Maroons.

Amusements

BOSTON

THE MOTION PICTURE EVENT OF A LIFETIME!
NORMA SHEARER
LESLIE HOWARD
ROMEO and JULIET
by William Shakespeare with JOHN BARRYMORE and Her Cast
GREATEST LOVE STORY OF ALL TIME!
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture
COLOSSAL Now! Twice Daily 2:15 and 8:15
Will not be shown in any other theatre in Boston this year.

Hubbell's Work Greatest Since Rube Marquard

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Down New York way they are hailing Carl Hubbell's brilliant pitching as the greatest mound work by a Giant artist in more than 20 years of National League history. "Hub" has won 14 straight games, and 24 in all. Not only did he pitch the Giants into first place a short while back, but he aims to keep them there.

Yesterday Carl gained his twenty-fourth triumph in a relief role against the Cardinals, 7 to 5. He worked the last five innings, yielded six hits and one run. Manager Bill Terry waved him into the game when it became apparent that Frank Gabler and Dick Coffman could not hold the fighting Cardinals.

Lead by 4½ Games

The victory increased New York's lead in the pennant race to 4½ games over the Cards, and six contests over the Cubs, who were beaten by Van Mungo in Brooklyn, 2 to 1. Thirteen games remain on the Giant schedule. The Cardinals have 12 and the Cubs 11.

Hubbell's 14 straight constitutes the most remarkable mound feat contributed by a Polo Grounds hurler since 1912, the year Rube Marquard established the modern record of 19 in succession, to equal the standard set up by Tim Keefe of the Giants in 1888.

Terry's present star can hardly expect to equal the great records of Marquard and Keefe. Possibly he would if time permitted. But it seems improbable that Hubbell can win five of the Giants' remaining 13 contests.

At one period of his immortal career, Mathewson captured 13 straight. Joe McGinnity, the famous "iron man," who had a habit of winning doubleheaders, put together 14 in a row in 1904, but his streak was interrupted by two ties. Hubbell's 1936 record is second only to that of Marquard and Keefe.

The Giants have little reason to worry. They have finished with the Cardinals and Cubs for the season. The Cubs are practically eliminated. The Cards have the only real chance to catch the leaders, but Frankie Frisch's pitching staff is in such a state of collapse that the Gashouse Gang will do well to retain second place.

Must Hurdle Dodgers

The obstacle now in the path of the Giants that may cause them concern is the five games they must play with Brooklyn. No matter how low the Dodgers are in the standing, they always rise to great heights when meeting the Giants. Fresh in Terry's memory are the damaging defeats handed out by the Dodgers in 1934 and 1935. This time, however, the Giants are better fortified for the attack.

The Pittsburgh Pirates advanced to within three games of the Cubs yesterday by defeating the Phillies in both ends of a doubleheader, 11 to 4, and 6 to 5. Cincinnati tightened its grip on fifth position by beating the Bees, 6 to 0, on Paul Derringer's five-hit pitching.

The close battle for first division berths in the American League continued today. The White Sox, the surprise club of the second half of the race, took two engagements from Washington, 5 to 4, and 11 to 3, and became more firmly settled in second place. In the second game of this doubleheader, Vernon Kennedy registered his twenty-first victory, yielding only five hits. The White Sox are now 3½ games in front of the Senators and Tigers, who are tied for third position.

The Tigers gained that tie yesterday by blanking the Red Sox, 1 to 0, with Tommy Bridges on the mound. It was triumph No. 21 for the slim right-hander. The Red Sox are three contests in back of the fifth-place Cleveland club.

Don't miss the ESSEX COUNTY FAIR
TOPSFIELD
SEPT. 16-17-18—19
A REAL COUNTY FAIR
NEW FEATURES DAILY

Margery Kirkham Leads in Canadian Women's Open Golf

DIXIE, Que., Sept. 15 (AP)—Red-haired Margery Kirkman of Montreal, seeking to regain the title she won four years ago, captured the qualifying medal in the Canadian women's open golf tournament yesterday from a field which included several star players from the United States as well as most of Canada's best women golfers.

Carding 39-443—82, Miss Kirkman finished a stroke ahead of Marion Miley, daughter of a Lexington (Ky.) professional who is one of the favorites to take the title.

Five other United States qualifiers in the field of 32 who began match play today were Marjorie Harrison, New York, 42-43—85; Mrs. T. Rudel, New York, 44-42—86; Marion MacDougall, Portland, Ore., 48-46—94; Mrs. C. R. Harbaugh, Willoughby, Ohio, 49-46—95, and Betty Botterill, Salt Lake City, 49-46—95. Mrs. Harbaugh and Miss Botterill were tied with three others for the last three qualifying places but were successful in a one-hole playoff in which Kay Duff Stuart of Vancouver and Kitty Morden of Toronto were eliminated.

The defending champion, Ada Mackenzie of Toronto, qualified comfortably with 48-43—91 and the day's play brought few surprises. The only unexpected eliminations were three of Babs Creighton of Yarmouth, N. S., the Maritime champion, and Mrs. D. Glassco of Montreal.

Home Run Standing

By the Associated Press

Home Runs Yesterday

Lombardi, Reds	1
Heusser, Cardinals	1
Todd, Pirates	1
Camilli Phillies	1
Klein, Phillies	1
Kuhel, Senators	1
Hayes, White Sox	1

The Leaders

Gehrig, Yankees	48
Trosky, Indians	38
Foxx, Red Sox	38
Ott, Giants	32

League Totals

American	720
National	574
Total	1294

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	95	48	.664
Chicago	78	64	.549
Washington	75	68	.524
Detroit	75	68	.524
Cleveland	74	68	.521
Boston	72	72	.500
St. Louis	51	88	.367
Philadelphia	49	93	.345

Results Sept. 14

Chicago 5, Washington 4 (10 innings).
Chicago 11, Washington 3.
Detroit 1, Boston 0.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	85	56	.603
St. Louis	81	61	.570
Chicago	80	63	.559
Pittsburgh	77	66	.538
Cincinnati	71	71	.500
Boston	64	76	.457
Brooklyn	60	81	.426
Philadelphia	49	93	.345

Results Sept. 14

Pittsburgh 11, Philadelphia 4.
Pittsburgh 6, Philadelphia 5 (10 innings).
New York 7, St. Louis 5.
Cincinnati 6, Boston 0.
Brooklyn 2, Chicago 1.

Full Schedule—of Classes

MANHATTAN, Kan. (AP)—The professors must have helped draw up the 1936 football schedule for Kansas State college. Gridders do not leave until Friday afternoon for most of their trips, and consequently miss only a half day of classes on Saturday afternoon. The only exception to this rule is one long trip scheduled each year for the team—but the long intersectional jaunt has been dropped from the 1936 card.

Where to Dine

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Shay's Restaurant
39 West 46th Street Near Fifth Avenue
Featuring Luncheons from 30c
Complete Dinners from 60c
Southern Cooking
No Liquor Served

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

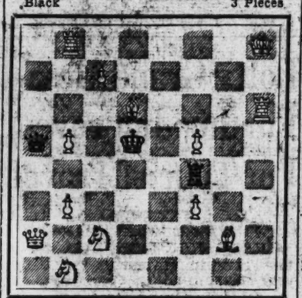
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Sept. 15, 1936

Problem No. 1861

By J. C. J. Wainwright

Black 3 Pieces



White. 13 Pieces

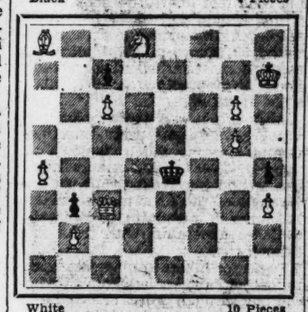
White to play and mate in two

(The first problem to show seven variations following the seven moves of a black R on one rank. First published in 1884.)

Problem No. 1862

By J. C. J. Wainwright

Black 4 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

(Second prize, lightweight tourney, New York Sun, 1899)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1859. B-B8
No. 1860. 1. Q-R — K-B; 2. K-R7 — ——; 1. —— K-R; 2. Q-R — ——; 1. —— RPxP; 2. PxP — ——; 1. —— P-Q4; 2. QxP — ——; 1. —— P-B5 or BPxP; 2. Q-K4 — ——; 1. —— KtPxP; 2. QxRP

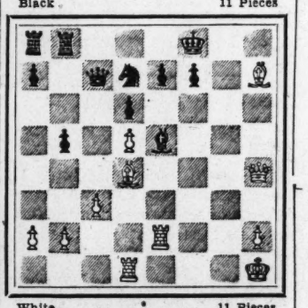
End-Game No. 321. White saves the game with 1 Q-R3, and after QxB wins with 2 Q-R7ch, K-B; 3 R-K, Kt-K4; 4 RxKt, QxR; 5 Q-R8ch, K-K2; 6 QxRch, KxQ; 7 KtxPch, and wins.

End-Game

In this position White is able to force a decisive win of material in about eight moves. From L. Steiner-Lokvenc, Vienna, 1931.

End-Game No. 322

Black 11 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win

Warsaw, 1935

Volume 5 of Reinfeld's Modern Chess Library is devoted to the great international chess team tournament, won by the United States team at Warsaw last year. In addition to data on the tournament itself, individual scores of countries and players, the book, of 180 pages, contains a selection of 133 of the games played in the tournament, together with Reinfeld's careful and competent annotations and frequent diagrams. These games were played by the leading experts of 20 countries, and include such well-known masters as Alekhine, Fine, Stahlberg, Marshall, Spielmann, Tartakower, Lilienthal and Stoltz, to mention only a few.

The book shows evidences of careful editing, is well printed and bound, and may be secured for $2 from Fred Reinfeld, 2265 Newbold Avenue, New York, N. Y.

Nottingham and Philadelphia

For the benefit of those who may have missed the final standings of these two tournaments in the daily press, the Nottingham tournament resulted in a dual triumph for Capablanca and Botwinnik, closely followed by Euwe, Fine and Reshevsky. At Philadelphia the winner was I. Horowitz, who thus succeeds Fine as champion of the American Chess Federation.

Horowitz won a brilliant game from his fellow New Yorker, Kashdan. Note the two sacrifices!

Zukertort Opening

Kashdan White	Horowitz Black	Kashdan White	Horowitz Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	22 P-Kt4	P-Kt3
2 P-B4	P-Q5	23 P-R4	R-R5
3 P-KKt3	P-QB4	24 B-K	R-R2
4 B-Kt2	Kt-QB3	25 B-Q2	R-R5
5 Castles	P-K4	26 B-K	KR-R
6 P-K4	B-Kt5	27 B-Q2	QR-Kt
7 P-KR3	B-K3	28 P-B3	P-Kt5
8 P-Q3	P-B3	29 BxP	KtxPch
9 Kt-R3	Q-Q2	30 BxKt	BxBch
10 K-R2	P-KKt4	31 K-R	P-Kt6
11 Kt-B2	P-KR4	32 RxP	RxR
12 Kt-Kt1	KKt-K2	33 RPxP	KR-Kt
13 B-Q2	Kt-Kt3	34 PxRP	QxP
14 P-R3	B-Kt5 (a)	35 B-Kt4ch	R(Kt)xB
15 PxB	PxPch	36 QxRch	RxQ
16 Kt-R3	Kt-B5	37 RxQ	R-Kt7
17 PxKt	KPxP	38 Kt-K	R-KB7
18 P-B3	PxKt	39 K-Kt	P-R6ch
19 B-R	Kt-K4	40 KxR	P-R8(Q)
20 Q-K2	B-Q3	Resigns	
21 R-KKt	CastlesQR		

(a) White must accept (or otherwise Black plays B-K7 and wins at least a P.

The Pacific coast champion, Dake, met and vanquished a powerful opponent when he defeated the ultimate tournament winner at the Philadelphia tournament. He was able to convert a slight advantage in a rook's ending to irresistible material gain.

Queen's Gambit

Dake White	Horowitz Black	Dake White	Horowitz Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-Q4	35 KtxBch	PxKt
2 P-Q4	Kt-KB3	36 RxP	RxP
3 P-B4	P-B3	37 R-B7ch	K-Q
4 PxP	PxP	38 R-QR7	R-K2
5 Kt-B3	Kt-B3	39 R-R8ch	K-Q2
6 B-B4	P-K3	40 RxP	RxP
7 P-K3	B-Q3	41 R(B)-B6	R-QKt5
8 B-Kt3	Castles	42 R-Q6ch	K-B
9 B-Q3	P-QR3	43 RxKP	RxR
10 R-QB	Q-K2	44 RxR	P-B5
11 B-Kt	BxB	45 R-Q6	R-Kt7ch
12 RPxB	P-KKt3	46 K-Kt	RxRP
13 Q-Q2	P-Q3	47 RxP	K-B2
14 Kt-K5	KtxKt	48 P-K6	R-R8ch
15 PxKt	Kt-Kt5	49 K-R2	R-K8
16 Q-Q4	Q-Kt4	50 R-Q4	RxP
17 Q-KB4	QxQ	51 RxP	R-K4
18 KtPxQ	P-KR4	52 R-Q4	K-B3
19 K-K2	K-Kt2	53 K-Kt3	R-R4
20 KR-Q	P-B3	54 K-R4	R-R7
21 P-B3	Kt-R3	55 KxP	RxP
22 PxPch	RxP	56 P-B4	K-B2
23 K-B2	KR-B	57 P-B5	R-Kt8
24 Kt-K4	B-B3	58 P-B6	R-KB8
25 Kt-B5	K-B3	59 K-Kt5	R-B7
26 P-K4	KR-K	60 P-B7	R-KKt7ch
27 P-K5ch	K-B2	61 K-B6	R-KB7ch
28 B-Q3	QR-B	62 K-K7	R-K7ch
29 R-B2	Kt-B4	63 K-B8	R-KKt7
30 BxKt	KPxB	64 K-K7	R-K7ch
31 KR-QB	R-QKt	65 K-B6	R-KB7ch
32 Kt-Kt3	K-K2	66 K-Kt6	R-KKt7ch
33 Kt-Q4	K-Q2	67 K-B5	Resigns
34 P-QKt4	K-K2		

Home Run Standings

By the Associated Press

Yesterday's Homers

Di Maggio, Yankees	3
Gehrig, Yankees	2
Powell, Yankees	2
Ott, Giants	2
Seeds, Yankees	1
Foxx, Red Sox	1
Kroner, Red Sox	1
Trosky, Indians	1
Heath, Indians	1
Simmons, Tigers	1
Bartell, Giants	1
Leslie, Giants	1
Mize, Cardinals	1
Gill, Cubs	1
Stainback, Cubs	1
Klein, Phillies	1

The Leaders

Gehrig, Yankees	48
Trosky, Indians	38
Foxx, Red Sox	38
Ott, Giants	32
Di Maggio, Yankees	29
Averill, Indians	26

League Totals

American	718
National	569
Total	1287

Indianapolis Advances

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 15 (AP)—Indianapolis slugged its way into the finals of the American Association playoff last night by hammering out a 10-to-3 victory over St. Paul to take the first-round series, four games to one. The Indians left here last last night for Milwaukee, where they will meet the Brewers today in the first game of the series to determine the association's representative in the Little World Series with the International League winner.

Barefoot Boy Wins Title

DETROIT (AP)—A barefoot boy won the Michigan Golf Association caddy championship. Harry Adams, 18-year-old baggage, doffed shoes and socks for the last nine holes of the tournament when he saw that he was taking a beating from old man par. The result: Adams played the last nine four under par, winding up with a par 66 to lead the field by two strokes.

N. Y. Maritimers Win

NEW LONDON, Conn., Sept. 15 (AP)—The New York Maritime Association golf team conquered the Boston Maritimers, 18 to 9, yesterday in their fifth annual golf team foursomes. The victory was the third in a row for the New Yorkers, who gained permanent possession of the Gov. James M. Curley of Massachusetts trophy.

U. S. Girls Seek to Win Canadian Golf Title

MONTREAL, Sept. 14 (AP)—Four American girls were in the front rank of favorites to win the Canadian women's open golf championship today and a fifth was expected to join them.

On the basis of practice performances over the difficult Royal Montreal course, which has a women's par of 79, Marion Miley of Lexington, Ky., Marian McDougall of Portland, Ore., Betty Botterhill of Salt Lake City and Elizabeth Finn of Seattle were favored to take the title to the United States for the first time in five years. All four were close to par yesterday, while the best Canadian score so far was the 86 turned in by Margery Kirkham of Montreal in the interprovincial matches Saturday, Sept. 12.

Patty Berg, the Minneapolis star, also was listed among the entries, but had not turned up last night and tournament officials were not certain she would play. Miss Kirkham and Ada Mackenzie of Toronto, the defending champion, are the Canadian favorites.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

The standings (three leading hitters each league):

Player	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Appling, W. Sox	128	492	106	189	.384
Averill, Indians	141	571	122	215	.377
P. Waner, Pr'ts.	137	542	98	204	.377
Phelps, Dodgers	104	275	31	101	.367
Dickey, Yanks.	104	401	95	145	.362
Medwick, Cards.	143	590	107	208	.353

A CONGRESS of DAREDEVILS
radiate Thrills every afternoon thru Friday
HEAD-ON AUTO COLLISION
right in front of the Grand Stand
MOTORCYCLISTS
that Jump over an AUTO and crash thru Walls of Fire and 13 other new thrills.
The horses, dogs, cows and chickens are still all there.
BROCKTON FAIR
EVERY NIGHT-HOLLYWOOD REVUE and FIREWORKS
GENERAL ADMISSION 50¢

Wolverine Coach Picks Sophomores To Bolster Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANN ARBOR, Mich., Sept. 15—Headed down the rough and rocky comeback trail, Coach Harry Kipke and 55 gridiron hopefuls have begun the campaign which they hope will restore the Wolverines to the top flight in the Big Ten Conference after two hard seasons around the Conference cellar door.

Eighteen lettermen were on hand as the twice-daily practice routine which will continue until classes open Sept. 28 was begun; but it was with an eye to the 26 sophomores comprising one of the most brilliant first-year classes in the college's gridiron history that Coach Kipke made his only prediction for the season: "We'll be better, and we'll be faster."

Capt. Matt Patanelli, who for two years has been one of the Mid West's outstanding ends on a losing team, leads the lettermen returning, but with the swarm of sophomore talent appears to be the lone 1935 varsity man to be sure of a first-team berth at this time.

Among the sophomores there are Elmer Gedeon, end from Cleveland; Don Siegel of Royal Oak, Mich., and Fred Janke of Jackson, Mich., tackles; Clarence Vandewater, Holland, Mich., George Marzonie, Flint, Forrest Jordan, of Clare, Mich., John Brennan, Racine, Wis., and Ralph Heikkinen, Ramsay, Mich., guards, and John Jordan, Evanston, Ill., center, who received the Chicago Alumni Trophy in the spring, all of whom may prove themselves ready to step into a varsity lineup.

In the backfield Kipke has Bob Curren, Warren, Penna., and Edward Stanton, Charleston, W. Va., who are fullbacks; Kenneth Frost, Willoughby, Ohio, Russell Hook, Grand Rapids, Edward Phillips, Bradford, Penna., Alex Loiko, Hamtramck, Mich., and Norman Purucker, Poland, Ohio, halfbacks to do battle with the returning veterans in that department. The backs with varsity letters include Bill Barclay, Bob Campbell, Chris Everhardus, Ferris Jennings, Stark Ritchie, John Smithers, and Cedric Sweet.

Outstanding among the backs to date, however, is Bob Cooper, Michigan's first real triple-threat candidate in three years, who is making a bid at quarterback, but who may be shifted to any other backfield post. Winner of the Chicago Alumni Trophy in 1934, Cooper was injured in early-season practice last year and saw no varsity experience.

No Unbeaten Team?

AUBURN, Ala. (AP)—Jack Meagher (pronounced Marr), coach of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute football team, doubts there will be an undefeated eleven in the Southeastern conference this fall.

Where to Go for Luncheon · Tea · Dinner In Europe

ENGLAND

LONDON
CORNER RESTAURANT
172 Church Street, Notting Hill Gate
TEAS Real Home Made Cakes
LUNCHEONS AND DINNERS— 1/-, 1/6d and 2/-
OPEN SUNDAYS
Close Christian Science church

THE HALF MOON
8 Curzon St., Mayfair
London, W. 1
3-Course Lunch 1/9
Dinner to Order 2/6

CINDERELLA'S
2 SLOANE SQUARE
Excellent Luncheons, Teas, Dinners
OPEN ON SUNDAY MODERATE PRICES
Meringues and Fudge
Brioches and Croissants

MAJESTIC
Well cooked 3-course Luncheon 1/9
4-course Dinner 2/3
Dainty Afternoon Teas with Delicious Pastries and Gateaux
All our pastries are guaranteed made with pure butter, no substitutes whatsoever used. Open daily including Sundays 9.0 a. m. to 10.0 p. m.
143 Kensington High St Western 0572

THE THISTLE TEA ROOMS LTD
33 HAYMARKET LUNCHEONS TEAS HIGH TEAS
5 TOTHILL ST VICTORIA ST LUNCHEONS TEAS

THE LINDEN
RESTAURANT—SNACK BAR
COFFEE LOUNGE
44 Notting Hill Gate, W. 11
(Facing Church Street)
Open till Midnight (Sundays Included)
BAYSWATER 3016

The SPANIELETTA
now at
56 WIGMORE STREET, W. 1
TEL. WELBECK 7553
for
LUNCH, TEA OR DINNER

STEWART'S RESTAURANTS
Quality food at modern prices.
Corner of Old Bond Street, Piccadilly
Regent Street, Victoria, Hampstead, Kensington
Bournemouth, Oxford and Eastbourne

LONDON
ODDENINO'S
The Centre of the World
HOTEL RESTAURANT AND BRASSERIE
Finest Cuisine in Europe.
Cabaret and Dancing in Restaurant
No Dress Regulations.
PICCADILLY CIRCUS, LONDON, W. 1
Telephone Regent 4080

SWITZERLAND

BERNE
CONFISERIE A. SCHEURER
TEA ROOM
BUNDESGASSE — SCHWANENGASSE
Finest Specialities
Tel. 21.275

Grill-Room Stauber
Amthausgasse 10, Bern

GENEVA
La joie de vivre par la gaîté
Chez Racine
BUFFET DE CORNAVIN

FRANCE

PARIS
PENY 3 and 16 Place de la Madeleine
LUNCH FOR FRS. 12. TEAS
SODA FOUNTAIN
American Layer Cakes a Specialty
Telephones Anjou 06-75

DANISH PASTRY SHOP
4 Avenue de l'Opéra
Cakes taken away as delivered Frs. 1.25
Scandinavian lunch. Frs. 12.-
Beverage and cake included. Tel. Opéra 98-93

Managers of restaurants advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.

SHIPBROKER and CHARTERING AGENT
J. W. TELFORD
17, SANDHILL
Newcastle-on-Tyne, ENGLAND
BUNKERS SUPPLIED at NORTH EAST COAST U. K. PORTS
SHIPS AGENCIES SOLICITED
Telegrams: "Straight" Newcastle-on-Tyne

LIVERPOOL, ENG.
OWEN
The Fashion Centre
Visit the Restaurant and the New Soda Lounge
Fourth Floor

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
Keep Trim by Coming to
BON MARCHE
Hairdressing
DEPARTMENT
Fourth Floor
WATER WAVE.....2/-
TRIM.....1/6
SHAMPOO.....1/6
MANICURE.....1/6
Bon Marche
THE FASHION STORE
Church and Basnett Streets
Liverpool Royal 6300

LIVERPOOL, ENG.
GEORGE HENRY LEE'S
Newly enlarged Refrigeration Department. Now stocked: Frigidaire, H. M. V., Kelvinator, Westinghouse Models.
Obtainable on convenient monthly payments.
Basnett Street, Liverpool Royal 4181

EXCHANGE your CAR at KIRBYS

The HUMBER, HILLMAN and TALBOT Distributors
56-58 RENSHAW ST and 100 CAR SHOWROOMS
LIVERPOOL SOUTHPORT

LIVERPOOL, ENGLAND
IRWINS
for the
FINEST QUALITY GROCERIES
and
PROVISIONS
at
LOWER PRICES
PROVE IT!
Under Our Money Back Guarantee
Over 180 Branches:
LIVERPOOL — BIRKENHEAD
CHESTER — LYTHAM ST. ANNES
WALLASEY — COLWYN BAY
SOUTHPORT — OSWESTRY, Etc.

Marshall & Snelgrove
MARSHALLS LTD
Distinctive Fashions
and
Fashion Accessories
BRANCHES AT
• LEEDS
Bond Street and Park Row
• HARROGATE
James Street
• SCARBOROUGH
St. Nicholas Street
• SHEFFIELD
32, Fargate
• YORK
14, Lendal

Famous for 70 years for
LINENS
Affleck & Brown LTD
OLDHAM ST-MANCHESTER

HARROGATE, ENG.
BUCKLEYS
FROCKS
COATS
MILLINERY
UNDERWEAR
HOSIERY
LINENS and LACES
FOOTWEAR
FURNITURE and SOFT FURNISHINGS
Parliament Street Tel. 3192

Say FLETCHERS
SELBY, YORKS, ENG
TIGER SAUCE
And enjoy a special flavour at 4½D LARGE BOTTLE
ASK YOUR GROCER

Radical Groups for Roosevelt On 'Strictly Nonpartisan Basis'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Sept. 15—No one of course was surprised when reporters rushed in after adjournment of a closed meeting of Democrats, Progressives, Farmer-Laborites and New-Deal Republicans here last week and heard young Senator Robert M. La Follette smilingly announce that the group had decided to endorse Mr. Roosevelt. But it is generally agreed that the meeting did accomplish a number of specific things, most of which, at least those directly associated with it, felt needed to be accomplished:

1. It served to crystallize sentiment among the more significant and substantial so-called radical elements, outside the Republican fold and not associated with extreme leftist organizations, and to organize them into a harmonious, unified, influential body.

2. It served to discourage what one delegate described as the "loose fringes" of the liberal element being drawn into the Lemke movement.

Roosevelt Support

3. It served to maintain this radical support for Roosevelt, thus tending to work for the defeat of Governor Landon, Whose victory would, it is felt, decrease the opportunities for a progressive party movement in 1940.

4. It tended, because of the strong La Follette appeal to labor generally, and the presence of representatives of both sides in the present A. F. of L. dispute, to bring the opposing factions together in so far as 1936 political support is concerned.

5. It definitely increased the political stature of Senator La Follette and paved the way more clearly than did the recent meeting of Wisconsin and Minnesota Progressives, for a National Progressive Party in 1940, possibly with Senator La Follette as its presidential candidate.

Attitude Known

Few close observers familiar with the already expressed, directly or by implication, convictions of the prominent delegates, saw in it any move to launch a third party for this year. Senator La Follette, and his brother Philip, Governor of Wisconsin, who supported Roosevelt in 1932, were generally known to have decided to back the New Deal again this year. Mayor Fiorello LaGuardia of New York, another leading attendant, though he denied having been previously "on record" for Roosevelt, was recently quoted in a New York newspaper as having expressed himself in that way and was also known to be planning on backing Roosevelt. Senator George W. Norris of Nebraska, who could not attend but who sent a message urging New Deal endorsement, has been a staunch Roosevelt supporter since 1932.

John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers and head of the industrial labor union movement which has just split off from the A. F. of L., was another prominent delegate whose sympathies for Roosevelt have been unquestioned.

Others such as Senator Hugo L. Black of Alabama have long been closely identified with the Administration.

Foregone Conclusion

Roosevelt support therefore was a foregone conclusion. Neither did the long statement issued after the meeting shed much light on the true purpose of the gathering except perhaps the last paragraph, which made it clear that the group emphatically did not want to be tied to the Democratic party or to Mr. Roosevelt or the New Deal in 1940.

The statement reiterated the usual arguments for a liberal or progressive attitude, affirmed the group's allegiance to the "American system of government," and after leaving open the door for future "political realignments," urged all "progressive-minded citizens" to vote for Mr. Roosevelt.

A telegram sent to the President lacked the equivocation of the conference statement. The telegram said:

"The Progressive Conference, composed of liberals of all parties meeting in Chicago today, has endorsed you for re-election. We are now proceeding to organize in every state in the Union for the purpose of waging a vigorous campaign for your re-election and the furtherance of the fight for equality of opportunity."

Lemke Movement

The following paragraphs of the conference statement hint at the fear of the effect of the Lemke movement on the unity of progressives, and an indication of what was going on in the backs of the minds of the leaders in regard to 1940:

"Realignment is rapidly advancing. Reactionaries are united behind the Republican nominee. They know they cannot win against united progressives. Hence they hope to win by dividing progressives. Once attaining power they propose to keep it by whatever ruthless means are necessary.

"In this critical situation division of liberals has only one result and that is direct support for reaction. Progressives, regardless of good motives, who aid in dividing those opposed to reaction, must share responsibility for the result.

"An unbiased examination of the field makes it unmistakably clear that the next President of the United States will be Roosevelt or Landon. In this campaign there is therefore only one choice for American Progressives.

Non-Partisan Basis

"Upon a strictly non-partisan basis, with complete reservation of freedom of action in the future, and not necessarily endorsing any political party, we urge all progressive-minded citizens in every walk of life to vote for Franklin D. Roosevelt for President of the United States."

It was as if they had said: "Of the two, Roosevelt is best now, and we'll support him in order to keep the other out and because we want to forward Progressive ideas, but we have our own plans for the future."

The whole significance of the labor union angle in connection with this meeting is not clear, but it was noted that of the 116 present 33 were officials of labor unions and that both the so-called Green and Lewis sides were represented. Besides Mr. Lewis there was Sidney Hillman, head of the strong Amalgamated Clothing Workers, a C. I. C. supporter. On the other side were such as John Fitzpatrick, president of the Chicago Federation of Labor, Roy Horn, president of the International Brotherhood of Blacksmiths and Drop Forgers Helpers, and G. M. Bugniazet, of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers.

It was noted, however, that there also was a goodly sprinkling of the railway union men, who are not affiliated with the A. F. of L. nor with Mr. Lewis. The effect of healing the breach between Mr. Lewis and the regular A. F. of L. organization for 1936 political purposes would, of course, be not by design perhaps, but rather as a sort of by-product of the gathering.

Dramatic Note

Another accomplishment of the meeting which might have been added to the list was the providing of a dramatic pronouncement by Republicans or former Republicans, endorsing Roosevelt, as a parallel in some respects to, and counteracting, the organization of the Jeffersonian Democrats in opposition to Roosevelt.

Occasional spotaneous cheers wafted through ventilators to perspiring correspondents outside the oppropriately chosen "Roosevelt Room" a the Morrison hotel, attested the enthusiasm of the group, and the unanimity of the voting bespoke the solidarity of the group. But still it is likely that Senator La Follette, the guiding light, was thinking more of his future than he was of Mr. Roosevelt's present.

Senator La Follette was elected chairman of the central committee of the National Progressive Conference, Senator Norris is honorary chairman, and Miss Grace Abbott of the University of Chicago and Senator Edward P. Costigan, of Colorado, honorary vice-chairman. Attorney Frank P. Walsh of New York is treasurer.

Irving Thalberg

SANTA MONICA, Calif., Sept. 15 (AP)—Irving Grant Thalberg, who passed on yesterday, kept his own brilliant name off the screen while he guided others to fame.

Norma Shearer, whose marriage to Mr. Thalberg was regarded as one of the happiest in the film colony, played the feminine title role in his production of "Romeo and Juliet." Some of his other film successes were, "Mutiny on the Bounty," "Barretts of Wimpole Street" and "Ben Hur."

The man who brought to stardom such film players as Greta Garbo, Joan Crawford, Clark Gable and Jean Harlow omitted the usual "Produced by—"

"Screen credit is valuable only when it's given you," he once explained. "If you're in position to give yourself credit, you don't need it."

Louis B. Mayer, M-G-M executive, announced the film studios will be closed from midnight tonight until midnight tomorrow in tribute.

When Carl Laemmle brought him west as his under-secretary, Mr. Thalberg's salary was $35 a week. In later years he was reported to have earned as much as $500,000 annually. How young Thalberg came to attention first was disclosed by R. H. Cochran, now president of Universal. Mr. Thalberg wrote letters making suggestions.

"They were such worthwhile suggestions, such good ideas that he advanced that we couldn't help noticing him," Mr. Cochran said. "I wrote Mr. Laemmle, asking him where this youngster—that's all he was—got his ideas and how he was able to acquire such an amazing insight of the business. Laemmle wrote me that Thalberg 'just got them,' and when he added that he was grooming his secretary to take entire charge of production, I was floored."

War Clips U. S. Parcel Post

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Post Office department said yesterday conditions in Spain had made delivery of parcel post shipments from the United States so uncertain that parcels would be accepted no longer for delivery in Spanish Guinea or the Canary islands. A month ago the department canceled parcel post shipments to Spain or Spanish Morocco.

Outcastes in India Present Dilemma For Christianity

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — A dilemma faces Christian missionaries in India in consequence of the coming choice of a new faith by 60,000,000 Hindu Untouchables under their leader, Dr. Bhimrao Ramji Ambedkar. This is the view of Dr. Stanley Jones, a former bishop of the American Methodist Episcopal church and author of several books on India, who has been in London on his way to visit the United States after spending many years in devoted missionary work in India.

"This movement under Dr. Ambedkar," Dr. Jones said to an interviewer, "seems, on the surface, to be both political and social, especially so when one reads the recent correspondence among its leaders, in which the relative material advantages which Islam, Sikhism and Christianity can offer the depressed classes are discussed.

Religions Evaluated

"But in spite of this, my own impression is that the movement is far deeper. It is the rise of a people struggling for a new life, demanding of religion what it can do for them. The hour of judgment of religion in India has come—and the astonishing thing is that the outcaste is the judge.

"The dilemma of the Christians is a real one. They feel they must give their witness wherever there are human problems and human beings. Yet they feel at the same time that they cannot be a party to an auction for souls, and they see the danger that if the whole body of outcastes came over to Christianity, that faith might be paganized in the process.

Spiritual Challenge

"But, however Dr. Ambedkar may decide, the movement is bigger than himself. It therefore constitutes the greatest spiritual challenge that has come to the Christian church in this century.

"Probably the strongest element making for the dissatisfaction of the outcaste with his old status has been the Christian leaven. We must not, therefore, be appalled at the result of our work, but must face it boldly and prayerfully. For we believe that in Christianity is the future not merely for the outcaste of India, but for the whole confused civilization of the world."

Class Lines Dropped

In the course of his own work in India, Dr. Jones has started an Ashram (institution) in the Himalaya mountains, where one central building and 17 bungalows have been built on a 400-acre estate.

"There," he said, "some 200 men and women—white and brown, government officials and ardent Nationalists, high and low caste, fundamentalists and modernists—spend part of the year together, living in Indian fashion, wearing Indian clothes, working with their hands and thinking out their problems together.

"One day a week is a day of silence. All titles are dropped. One of the mottoes on the wall reads, 'Leave behind all race and class distinctions, all ye who enter here.'"

Interest Rates In Alberta Cut

(Continued from Page 1)

after July 1, 1932 are credited on the debt.

Debts Since 1932

For debts contracted since July 1, 1932 the maximum interest rate collectible is 5 per cent and any interest payments in excess of 5 per cent made since that date will be deducted from the principal. The balance then remaining will be paid in 10 annual installments without interest. The first three installments will be 5 per cent of the principal, the next four will be 10 per cent and the remaining three installments will be 15 per cent. The act stipulates that the Government of Alberta to whom debts of approximately $13,000,000 are owing, is exempted from the operations of this act so that debtors must pay the full measure of interest and principal on their debts owing to the province.

Comments by prominent citizens on this new debt legislation point out that such sweeping cancellations must mean the end of investment in Alberta. Bank representatives who interviewed the Government to register their protest against the drastic terms of the Debt Reduction Act gave clear warning that this enactment would mean the curtailment of bank loans in Alberta.

Premier William Aberhart, commenting on the new act said:

"In passing this legislation we are hoping to clear our people from debt, or at least to go a long way toward this end. The act is very definite that 5 per cent is the limit that can be collected. If the debtor feels that he wants to pay more, then there is nothing to prevent him from doing so. . . . We are just settling a maximum that can be collected."

North Carolina Finds Its Farm Census Pays

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—The North Carolina farm census, conducted by the State Department of Agriculture, will give detailed results on 95 per cent of the crop land in the state this year, it was announced here by the department's statistical division.

North Carolina takes its own farm census annually, and the figures are accepted and commended by the United States Department of Agriculture. This gives North Carolina a distinct advantage over those states which depend entirely upon the Federal census, which is taken only every five years. For 18 years this work has been in progress, and each year finds co-operation on the part of county officials more complete. During recent farm surveys of various kinds, taken to determine the extent of Federal benefits in North Carolina, information gathered in the farm census was extensively used, and in every case it was found to be highly beneficial and extremely accurate.

A Man in the News

© Bachrach

Dr. Carl Engel
Discoverer of Composers

Aid to Music Marks Career of Dr. Engel

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Carl Engel, who last year was awarded the Elizabeth Sprague Coolidge medal for eminent services to chamber music, was born in Strasbourg in 1883 and became a naturalized American citizen in 1917. Associated for many years with the Boston Music Company, he was invited to become chief of the Music Division of the Library of Congress in 1921, which position he held until 1929, when he resigned and became president of G. Schirmer, Inc., publishers of music.

When Dr. Herbert Putnam, Librarian of Congress, invited Dr. Engel to accept the very important position at the Library he was choosing a man who had made an eminent reputation as a discoverer and publisher of music. Very often the value of the music in a money way was to be reckoned as very small indeed, but never artistically. It was through Dr. Engel that music of such men as Leo Sowerby, Albert Stoessel and many others first became known. He saw to it, too, that the orchestral scores of men like Chadwick and Loeffler received the attention they deserved.

Never chauvinistic, he was genuinely interested in the native composer of ability and promise, though the American composer of pretty trifles failed completely to interest him. Nor has he confined his vision as a publisher to the United States; he was quick to realize that the European composer needs a friend in the United States, and to pick out such men as the French Guy Ropartz and scores of others, to help to obtain the notice of the right kind of public.

His sympathies with the problems of composers have not been altogether detached, for he was and is a composer of consequence himself. Not a prolific one, but one of distinguished record, as witness his Triptych for violin and piano, and his Trois Epigrammes, which is an aristocratic, sensitive and highly intellectual accomplishment.

Having retired from the exacting responsibilities of the Library of Congress, Dr. Engel has returned to what is probably personally his first love—the seeking out of music worthy to be published, and the publishing of it in a manner to insure its public. It has been said that if a short phrase were required, to sum up Dr. Engel's place in the modern chronicle of his profession, it would be quite simply but eloquently. "It has been his ambition and his accomplishment to serve music."

Aberhart's Proposal To License Papers Stirs Ontario Press

PETERBOROUGH, Ont., Sept. 15 (AP)—A group of Ontario daily newspaper publishers yesterday deplored the statement of Premier William Aberhart of Alberta that he was considering licensing newspapers.

The publishers, members of the Ontario Provincial Dailies association, went on record as opposed to anything interfering with the freedom of the press, which they said "cannot but lead to the destruction of true democracy."

Lieut. Gov. H. A. Bruce, addressing the group, declared: "If a newspaper is to be aligned on the side of enlightenment, it must be free of all arbitrary . . . restraints in political censorship."

Premier Aberhart said Sept. 13 in Calgary:

"We license doctors, merchants, lawyers, schoolteachers, business men and automobile drivers for the protection of the public.

"Why should not the newspapers be licensed also? They should be required to live up to a certain standard of truth with their publications."

"I feel certain," he added, "that the citizens of Alberta will soon come to the judgment that something should be done to curb the mad-dog tactics of certain financial newspapers."

Tobacco Contest Splits Foundation

(Continued from Page 1)

and daughters are anxious to obtain a higher and finer education."

Sample slogans suggested to guide contestants advised "emphasizing the pleasure of cigar smoking, such as 'Cigars Make Every Meal a Banquet,' or 'For Complete Relaxation—On Your Vacation, Smoke Cigars'."

Contestants who wished to write essays of 200 words or less were advised to choose subjects such as:

1. "Cigars—their relation to economic welfare."
2. "Cigars—why more young men are smoking them."
3. "Cigars—why they aid in relaxation and mental stimulation."

No commercial connection was arranged for the contest, and no entrant was required to purchase anything or to smoke cigars in order to qualify, Mr. Kolodny said. He stressed that the board had turned over all details of judging the contest to the American Student Foundation, and that the foundation had approved contest literature.

At the headquarters of the foundation, Mrs. Drouét expressed disappointment at the returns of the contest, which ends on Sept. 15. Barely 400 entries have been received from all sections of the United States, and many of those submitted promise to be of little use to the Cigar Progress Board, she said.

Mrsfi Drouét emphasized that the attitude of the Girl Scouts of America in requesting the withdrawal of Mrs. Edey's name from contest literature would prejudice the position of any Girl Scout who might have entered as a contestant. Such girls, she declared, would be ineligible for prizes, and that the same disposition would be made for members of other organizations, including churches, objecting to the contest.

The foundation, according to Mrs. Drouét, was established in 1934, to develop interest in vocation and academic training for young people, compile information regarding scholarships in a convenient yearbook, and aid needy students by supplying scholarships or supplementary funds.

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing announcements of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Changes in Schedule

Canada

Ontario

Hamilton—Week days, 7:30 p. m., CKOC, 1120kc.
Timmins—Tuesdays and Saturdays, 1:15 p. m., CKGB, 1420kc.

SCHOOL OUTFITS
For the Principal Colleges for Boys and Girls.
Outfit lists for any School on application.
J C. Smith, Ltd.
91, Lothian Road,
113, Princes Street,
EDINBURGH

Business Urged To Line Up With Cause of Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—No more timely hour than the present has ever been available for business to cast its lot with the cause of peace, Mrs. Estelle Sternberger, executive secretary of World Peaceways, Inc., assured the Sales Executive club of New York today.

"Business cannot afford to stand aloof from the job," Mrs. Sternberger said in urging a united stand for economic and social freedom as the basis of world harmony. "Business cannot assume a neutral position and say that its job merely is to manufacture and sell. It must take a more active part in uprooting the factors that make for war and undermine vigorous, prosperous national economy."

Oppression of business in countries now under dictatorial rule points to the dangers which America's executives must guard against by allying themselves with forces that seek to end war and despotism, Mrs. Sternberger continued, adding:

"Peace is not intangible. It can be produced only by doing very tangible things and in following specific formulas."

Among these specific proposals, Mrs. Sternberger stressed, was the "charting of international repercussions of trade and tariff laws to help discover where we are hurting other people and where we are hurting sections of our own population."

"Teach the people to hunger as much for vivid portrayals of economic and business strategy designed to prevent war and foster peace as they do for photographs of motor tanks, airplanes and warships in action," she urged. "Help them sense the constructive or deadly power of selfish, uneconomic or antisocial laws and theories and the sure-fire destruction they inflict on foreign peoples, followed by a backfire on us."

Mrs. Sternberger emphasized that in no nation had business been so willing to co-operate with peace agencies and so awake to the possibilities of benefit through continued peace as in the United States.

Bees Add to Prosperity Of North Carolina Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Bees contributed their bit to North Carolina's agricultural prosperity the past season to the amount of $400,000, representing 5,000,000 pounds of honey, it was announced here by Prof. C. L. Sams, extension apiarist of the North Carolina College of Agriculture.

Twenty leading bee-keepers, who own 8000 colonies, produced 740,000 pounds of honey, which sold for $59,200. This was an average of nearly $3000 for each bee-keeper.

Later Will Sought In Green Hearing

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 15 (AP)—The fight for control of the $80,000,000 fortune left by Col. Edward H. R. Green shifted today from this little Adirondack community to the financier's safe deposit vaults and his residences in New York, Massachusetts, Florida, and Texas.

At a hearing here yesterday on a 28-year-old will which made no provision for the widow, Surrogate Harry Owen granted the petition of Mrs. Mabel Harlow Green of South Dartmouth, Mass., to conduct a search for a later will after her counsel declared he had a copy of such a document, said to have been made in 1932. Pending the outcome of the search, the hearing was adjourned to Sept. 25 at Port Henry.

At the same time, the Surrogate admitted a reputed prenuptial agreement in which the widow was said to have renounced her claims to the colonel's wealth. The agreement was offered in evidence by attorneys for Colonel Green's sister, Mrs. Matthew Astor Wilks, of New York, sole beneficiary of her brother's huge estate under the only will yet offered for probate.

The will, executed in 1908, nine years before Colonel Green married Mabel Harlow, left his estate to his mother, Hetty Green, the railroad queen, and in the event of her passing, the entire fortune passed to his sister.

Hetty Green passed on in 1916, one of the world's richest women. She left a fortune estimated at $100,000,000 equally divided between her son and daughter with the stipulation that the marriage mates of neither could inherit it. Colonel Green passed on last June 8 at Lake Placid.

The prenuptial agreement, dated June 26, 1917, was offered in evidence by Walter E. Hope, counsel for Mrs. Wilks. It stated that Mabel Harlow, in consideration of a gift of $625,000 in cash and bonds, agreed to "waive, relinquish and release any and all dower and other rights and interests in the property and estate."

Maids Morning Outfit

Consisting of well cut Gingham Dress with elastic at waist, and Apron and Cap in good quality cotton cambric. Fast washing colours. Green, Blue, Pink, Mauve or Brown. Length 46 and 48 ins.
The Set Complete 8/11

Scholfields
The Headrow
Leeds 1. England

James R. Ogden & Sons Ltd.
of London and Harrogate
for
FINE JEWELS
and
ANTIQUE SILVER
38-40, James St., HARROGATE
41-42, Duke St., PICCADILLY, S. W. 1

HAMMOND'S ORIGINAL CARPET RUG WOOL
was introduced some 38 years ago and was the first Rug Wool to be placed on the market with Complete Range of Correct Carpet Colours. . . . It is spun from new Virgin Wool and dyed with the best dies obtainable. . . . By its aid you can copy any European, Turkey or Oriental carpet or rug. A fully illustrated rug making guide and patterns sent post free to any address.
Price 3/3 per pound
HAMMOND'S LTD. IN PARAGON SQUARE HULL

Paris Says
TAKE a leaf out of Nature's fashion notes and wear Laurel Green and Copper Beech for the new season. Shades that are mellow and harmonious as Autumn itself, possessing a wealth of style and distinction so cherished by the woman of today. Ask for new Laurel and Copper Beech Folder.
Kendal Milne & Co.
DEANSGATE
MANCHESTER 3.

WALKERS
OF HARROGATE
DECORATORS
SPECIALISTS
IN
PERIOD and MODERN
FURNITURE
EXCLUSIVE DESIGNS IN QUILTED CHINTZES, LINENS and FABRICS
32, PARLIAMENT ST. PHONE 4229

Stepping Out . . .

Warm days are here! Step out in the new Norvic and Mascot models—enjoying the consciousness that they are as smart as new shoes can be — appreciating the comfort and dependability that have been built into every pair!
Norvic and Mascot are as becoming as they are well-made: as comfortable as they are inexpensive and hard-wearing. Try them for yourself at your local shoe shop.

NORVIC 3934. *in White Suede and Brown Calf, Blue or Brown Suede and Calf, and Black Suede and Patent* 26/9.
NORVIC and MASCOT
Attractive booklet of new Season's styles and the name of your nearest agent free on request from The Norvic Shoe Co., Ltd., Norwich.

fine Dress Fabrics direct from Manufacturer to YOU
At the Silk Shop Ltd., who specialise exclusively in fabrics, you will find a wonderful selection of all the most interesting of the New Fabrics, and you will save by buying at the Silk Shop—because the saving made by dealing direct with the manufacturer is passed on to you.
THE Silk Shop LTD.
★ THERE IS ONLY ONE REGISTERED SILK SHOP
Headquarters and Only Address in Scotland
12, FREDERICK ST., EDINBURGH
Only Address in
Newcastle-on-Tyne
17-19 New Bridge St.

Puzzle Corner Answers

1. Tireless typers type typical theses throughout these turbulent times. These tasks tend to terminate the trying troubles that take their toll, thwarting the theory that time teaches tolerance.

2. Ball, Boll, Boal, Goal. Kick, Sick, Sock, Soak, Soal, Goal. Kick, Kilk, Bilk, Bill, Ball. Foot, Boot, Bolt, Boll, Ball.

3. None. The boat rises with the tide.

4. Remember Me.

5. A B and one D, the CR aft, the RE fore. (Abandoned the craft, therefore.)

CARR'S
TABLE WATER BISCUITS
The perfect biscuit to eat with cheese
Carrs Table Waters
Made only by Carr's of Carlisle, England
SALE IN ALL THE LEADING STORES IN THE U. S. A.
Agents: Julius Wile Sons & Co. 10 Hubert Street New York City

Mountain Building Outlined By Geologists at Harvard

Harvard's visiting natural scientists who remained in Cambridge today forwent the dental sessions to continue enthusiastic discussions of last week's session on "Tectonics," held under the heading of "Geology and Geophysics."

The roar of flaming gases when the earth was born, the explosive forces at play when rocks had difficulty in staying solid and the rumble of crushing jaws in mountain-making machinery, were the stuff of which these discussions were made.

Primarily, the leaders of the symposium introduced two questions about earth history from a geological standpoint; first, how did mountains originate, and how were lavas and molten rocks formed?

In as much as mankind cannot project history back to those early days, the only information he can learn is through studying the conformation and content of the rocks, thereby gleaning a few facts enabling some sort of theory to be deduced.

As leaders in this symposium at Harvard, Prof. Andrew C. Lawson, University of California, dealt with late mountain-making activities in which the Sierra Nevada range of the Rockies was formed; Prof. Edward B. Bailey, University of Glasgow, depicted the early conditions which must have been existant when the earliest of hills began to form; and Dr. Norman L. Bowen of Carnegie Institution showed the importance of controlled laboratory experiments when geologists try to picture the past physical history of the earth.

Professor Bailey accepted the theory that mountain chains were formed by the crumpling and rafting-together of layers of mud, sand and gravel. These must have been piled one on top of another so as to reach great total thicknesses, he said.

Water-Laid Fragments

Such preliminary accumulations of water-laid fragments of rock took place where the earth's crust was being bent down and thus basined. Theoretically these basins were of giant proportions, reaching thousands of miles in length, hundreds of miles in width, and several miles in depth. Each mud-sand-gravel filling of the basins had approximately the form of a convex prism with the convexity turned down.

After growth to full size, the prism was shown by Professor Bailey to have been squeezed from its sides, which caused huge slices of bedded rocks as well as comparable slices of the rocks of its floor to be driven over one another. Such lateral compression gave a mountain structure.

Professor Bailey's address was specially concerned with geological proofs that the two sides of each broad prism were forced together horizontally many scores or even hundreds of miles.

Professor Lawson, investigating the Sierra Nevada Range, represented it as a "gigantic load of rock resting upon the body of the earth." The mountains persist, he said, they are not sinking. How is their inconceivable weight supported?

Support of Rocks

Like many other geologists, Professor Lawson believes that while individual mountains are held up by the strength of their own rocks, this is not the case with a wide range or chain of mountains. No known substance is strong enough to resist the stresses of such a mass of high-standing rock. The actual support of a mountain range is by buoyancy, the average rock of a mountain structure down to a moderate depth below sea level, being lighter per unit of volume than the rocks still deeper.

In other words, the lighter upper rocks are "afloat" like a raft on the sea, a fundamental which geologists call "isostasy."

To be more specific, broad mountain ranges are floating on denser rock material, just as thick planks or icebergs float in water.

The theory of isostasy in this form was applied by Professor Lawson to California's Sierra Nevada, which he has studied in many seasons of field work. He explained how the rocks of relatively low density were thickened so that the High Sierra block now stands some 10,000 feet above sea level. The thickening must have been by stages, he said, and the present height of the range is largely due to the last great paroxysm of mountain-making, some 100,000 years ago. This was roughly about the beginning of the last Glacial Period, a time when ancestral man was already living.

Dr. Bowen's talk on igneous geology dealt with those bodies of rock that were formerly molten and now are frozen—that is, they are in the crystalline state. The high temperature characterizing molten rock was long thought to be due to some kind of combustion, a true fire; hence the word "igneous." Geologists of the present day, however, attribute the great heat to other causes centered chiefly around atoms in high states of excitement, radioactivity, etc., but the old and somewhat misleading term is still used.

Dr. Bowen asserted that chemically there is wide diversity among the igneous rocks and that the explanation is a leading problem for the geologist. Much information has been gathered on the subject by geological mapping of the earth, but still more has been learned by artificially melting these rocks in the laboratory.

For nearly 30 years, Dr. Bowen and his colleagues at the Geophysical Laboratory in Washington have been carrying on this difficult study using many artificial melts. Temperatures ranging from 1000 to 3000 degrees Fahrenheit are necessary.

Freezes by Stages

At the symposium he reported results bearing on but one aspect of the whole problem. He showed how rock-melt, as it cools, freezes by stages, certain kinds of crystals appearing at the higher temperatures and other kinds at low temperatures.

As successive "crops" of crystals appear, the leftover liquid has to change in composition. During this process, Dr. Bowen disclosed, "early-formed crystals in nature are separated from the residual liquid, either by settling out or by squeezing. The freezing of the residual liquid gives a type of igneous rock chemically different from the original melt." Dr. Bowen showed how experimental work in the laboratory proved this theory, and he illustrated the case with lavas of East Africa where he collected material from its great volcanic piles.

China Ready to Make 'Reasonable Amends'

NANKING, Sept. 15 (AP)—The Chinese foreign minister, Gen. Chang Chun, declared today that the National Government was ready to make "reasonable amends" for the mob killings of Japanese nationals at Chengtu and Pakhoi within the last month.

General Chang made his statement as Sino-Japanese negotiations began here late today toward a settlement of the incidents.

Admittedly anxious lest the incidents prejudice a readjustment of relations, the foreign minister continued:

"Chinese public opinion has joined the National Government in appealing to Japan to remain calm and keep its sense of proportion. Provided calm opinion prevails in both countries, I believe these incidents will not have the effect of hindering or delaying prospects for a fundamental readjustment of Sino-Japanese affairs for the better.

"China is prepared now, as ever, to undertake such a readjustment."

Living Cost Moves Up; Still Below 1929 Level

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 — Living costs for American wage earners rose one-half of one percent from July to August, increases being noted in each major group of expenditures, the National Industrial Conference board reported here yesterday. The new rise brought the cost of living in August to a point 3.9 per cent above August, 1935, and 19.4 per cent above April, 1933, the low point of the depression, but still 15.3 per cent below August, 1929, the board stressed.

"The purchasing power of the dollar was 116.8 cents in August, 1936, as compared with 117.4 cents in July, 1936, 121.4 cents in August, 1935, and 100 cents in 1923," the report said.

Mountain-Climbing Made Easy at Interlaken

Every facility for tourism arranged by Swiss people; climbing the Jungfrau no longer a problem; records of famous explorers recalled.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

INTERLAKEN, Switz. — Between two lakes — Interlaken — this little town is perhaps the most famous resort in Europe. The two lakes are Thun and Brienz; but beautiful as they are, it is probable that Interlaken owes its international popularity to its view of the Jungfrau.

Whoever has not seen the Jungfrau has not had the opportunity of appreciating the loveliness of mountain scenery. It is undoubtedly the most splendid peak in the landscape of the Alps. The Mont Blanc is the highest, and in some respects the Dent du Midi may be considered the most impressive, but the Jungfrau is superb.

There is a little railroad station 3500 meters high. It is the loftiest in Europe. No need to climb the difficult slopes of the mountain; since there is a train which will carry the lazy sightseer comfortably up to the Jungfraujoch.

Almost Ashamed

To tell the truth, the lazy passenger feels a trifle ashamed when in the cozy library of the hotel he picks up the records of great climbers who would have scorned the extraordinary engineering skill which has made possible this mechanical ascent of the mountain. But he is nevertheless grateful that the Jungfrau can be scaled without the rather tiresome bearing of a banner (according at least to the poet, though a guide would be puzzled at the use of a banner on a stiff climb) with the strange device of "Excelsior."

In point of fact, mountain climbing, as a sport, is held to be a modern discovery. So E. H. Blakeney, a high authority, assures us. With regard to the Alps, it was not until well into the second half of the last century, that the Alpine Club was formed. Earlier pioneers were "explorers" rather than "climbers."

"A new pleasure has been invented, a new craft developed." It may be so, but one is inclined to think that there must be recurrent fashions in sports and pastimes, and that mountaineering in the sense it is understood today—"for fun"—was not previously as unknown as is now pretended.

Early Climbers

Before Philip of Macedon could climb Mount Haemus, or Hannibal march elephants across the Alps, or the Emperor Hadrian look on the sunrise from Etna, it is certain that there must have been a general knowledge of mountain-climbing and of these particular mountains. They must have had hundreds of humble predecessors. Petrarch was surely not the first to go up Mont Ventoux in Provence, though he was the first to record it; and Leonardo da Vinci, when he reached the height of 10,000 feet on Monte Rosa must have had plenty of forerunners.

Cortez and his men must have had no little experience of mountaineering before they made the attempt to reach the summit of Popocatapetl (17,850 feet high).

The Jungfrau itself was officially "conquered" as long ago as 1811. However, we may at least admit that the revival of mountaineering is relatively recent and was stimulated by Ruskin's descriptions of the Alps and Wordsworth's poems.

Swiss Travel Boom

There has been a welcome spurt to Swiss travel, despite troubled political conditions, from which the Bernese Oberland has benefited this year. The Swiss were quick to offer facilities which the holidaymaker and sightseer appreciated. From Interlaken the railroads branch out to Grindewald, Wengen and Mürren, and Adelboden and Kandersteg are easily reached. The great international line, Berne—Lötschberg—Simplon, is supplemented by a network of autocar routes.

So that the Simmental and Saanenland regions, with Sweisimuren, Lenk, Gstaad, are also accessible; while the Lake of Geneva (Lac Léman) is connected up by the delightful Montreux-Oberland railroad. And up all the mountain sides are funicular or cog-wheel trains, for those of our day who do not wish to follow in the difficult footsteps of Sir Alfred Wills, John Tyndall, Leslie Stephen, Edward Whymper, and the other great climbers of the past generations.

Meanwhile it would be well to remove any misapprehensions regarding currency restrictions in Switzerland, so far as they may affect the foreigner. There has been a decree issued to prevent speculation in gold and gold values. It prohibits forward purchases or sales of gold, the granting of advances on gold and foreign exchanges and the purchase of foreign exchanges in the forward market, when such operation has not the backing of a commercial transaction to justify it.

Switzerland Follows Suit

"In applying these measures," it is explained, "the Swiss Government is only doing what has already been done in a much stricter form in other countries. It should be noted that the free movement of payments and the transfer of capital abroad, in so far as they do not represent operations of a speculative nature, continue as before, and are not subject to restrictions of any sort. There is no question, therefore, as has been wrongly asserted, of a decision exceeding the framework of protective measure against speculation, and which would mean an intervention with regard to currency transactions."

The payment of goods of all kinds, of securities, transfer of capital, proceed as formerly without the slightest difficulty. Nor is there any question of hindering in anyway the reflux of capital which had found a refuge in Switzerland.

In short, there is nothing that can in the least inconvenience the visitor, for whom, on the contrary, schemes which will give him better value for his money are perpetually being devised.

Photo Nikles; Photo Wehrli, Kilchberg

Interlaken and the Jungfrau

Center—Beautiful Interlaken in Switzerland, With Its Famous View of the Jungfrau Mountain. Left and Right—Trains of the Bernese Oberland Railways on the Steep Mountains That Surround Interlaken

Les ascensions en Suisse

INTERLAKEN, Suisse—La petite ville d'Interlaken (entre deux lacs) est peut-être la station d'été la plus célèbre d'Europe. Les deux lacs en question sont ceux de Thoune et de Brienz. Mais tout beaux qu'ils soient, il est probable que la popularité internationale dont jouit Interlaken est due à la vue qu'on y a de la Jungfrau.

Celui qui n'a pas vu la Jungfrau n'a pas eu l'occasion d'apprécier la beauté d'un paysage alpestre. C'est sans contredit la cime la plus belle des Alpes. Le Mont-Blanc est le pic le plus élevé,—et sous certains rapports la Dent du Midi peut être considérée la plus impressionnante. Mais la Jungfrau est superbe.

Il y a une petite gare, la plus haute de l'Europe, à 3 500 mètres d'altitude. Inutile de gravir à pied les pentes difficiles de la montagne, puisque voici un train qui portera très confortablement le touriste paresseux jusqu'à la Jungfraujoch.

Presque honteux

A vrai dire, le touriste paresseux éprouve une certaine honte en feuilletant, dans la bibliothèque de l'hôtel, les records des grands alpinistes qui eussent méprisé l'extraordinaire ingéniosité des ingénieurs auxquels on doit de gravir ainsi la montagne par des moyens mécaniques. Mais il est cependant reconnaissant que l'ascension de la Jungfrau puisse s'effectuer ainsi sans que l'on soit astreint à la fatigue de porter un étendard (du moins selon les dires du poète, car un guide serait sans doute fort intrigué par l'emploi d'un étendard au cours d'une rude ascension) orné de l'étrange devise "Excelsior."

En fait, l'alpinisme en tant que sport est tenu pour une découverte moderne. C'est au moins ce que m'assure E. H. Blakeney, grande autorité en la matière. Pour ce qui est des Alpes, le Club Alpin ne fut fondé que vers la fin de la deuxième moitié du dernier siècle. Les premiers pionniers étaient des "explorateurs" plutôt que des ascensionnistes.

"Un nouveau plaisir avait été inventé, un art nouveau révélé." C'est possible, mais je suis porté à croire qu'il doit y avoir des modes récurrentes dans les sports et les passe-temps, et que l'alpinisme, dans le sens où on l'entend aujourd'hui, "pour le plaisir," n'était pas aussi inconnu autrefois qu'on le suppose de nos jours.

Premiers ascensionnistes

Avant que Philippe de Macédoine ne gravit le Mont Haemus, ou qu'Hannibal ne fit franchir les Alpes à des éléphants, ou que l'Empereur Adrien ne contemplât l'aurore du haut de l'Etna,—il est certain qu'il existait déjà une connaissance préalable de l'alpinisme et de ces montagnes particulières.

Ces célèbres personnages ont sans doute eu des centaines d'humbles prédécesseurs. Pétrarque ne fut sûrement pas le premier à gravir le Mont Ventoux en Provence, bien qu'il fût le premier à en parler—et lorsque Léonard da Vinci parvint à 10 000 pieds d'altitude sur le Mont Rose, il y avait sans doute eu de nombreux prédécesseurs.

Cortèz et ses hommes devaient avoir déjà fait leurs preuves d'ascensionnistes avant d'essayer de parvenir au sommet du Popocatapetl à 17 850 pieds d'altitude. La Jungfrau elle-même fut officiellement conquise dès 1811. Cependant nous pouvons admettre que la renaissance de l'alpinisme est relativement récente, et fut stimulée par les descriptions que Ruskin fit des Alpes, et par les poèmes de Wordsworth.

Essor du tourisme en Suisse

En Suisse, le tourisme a subi un essor bienfaisant en dépit du trouble de la situation politique—et l'Oberland Bernois en a profité cette année. Les Suisses se sont empressés d'offrir aux touristes des avantages qui furent très appréciés. D'Interlaken, des voies ferrées s'étendent vers Grindelwald, Wengen et Murren—et Adelboden et Kandersteg sont d'un accès facile. La grande ligne internationale Berne-Lötschberg-Simplon est complétée par un réseau routier pour autocars. Ainsi les régions de Simmenthal, de Saanenland, Sweisimuren, Lenk, Gstaad, sont également accessibles, tandis que le Lac de Genève,—le Lac Léman,—est relié par la délicieuse ligne Montreux-Oberland.

De plus, des funiculaires et trains à roues dentées gravissent les flancs de toutes les montagnes pour transporter ceux de nos contemporains qui ne désirent pas suivre dans les traces difficiles de Sir Alfred Mills, John Tyndall, Leslie Stephen, Edward Whymper et d'autres grands alpinistes des générations passées.

Cependant, il serait sage de dissiper tout malentendu au sujet des restrictions monétaires en Suisse en tant qu'elles pourraient affecter l'étranger. Un décret récemment promulgué interdit la spéculation en or et valeurs d'or, ainsi que les achats à terme ou ventes d'or—la cession d'avances sur or et sur les changes étrangers—et l'achat de changes étrangers à terme lorsque cette opération ne peut se justifier par l'appui de quelque transaction commerciale.

La Suisse imite d'autres pays

En appliquant ces mesures, le Gouvernement suisse, me dit-on, ne fait que suivre ce qui a déjà été fait de façon beaucoup plus rigoureuse dans d'autres pays. Il convient de noter que le libre jeu des paiements et le transfert des capitaux à l'étranger continuent comme par le passé, et ne sont soumis à aucune restriction tant qu'il ne s'agit pas d'opérations d'une nature spéculative. Il n'est donc pas question, contrairement à ce qui a été faussement déclaré, d'une décision dépassant le cadre de mesures de protection contre la spéculation—et qui signifierait une intervention en ce qui concerne les transactions courantes.

Le paiement des marchandises de toutes espèces de titres, le transfert de capitaux, continuent comme par le passé, sans la moindre difficulté. Il n'est pas non plus question d'entraver en aucune façon le reflux de capitaux qui avaient cherché refuge en Suisse.

En somme, il n'y a rien qui puisse être le moins du monde gênant pour le visiteur, pour qui au contraire on étudie continuellement des projets destinés à lui assurer de recevoir une meilleure valeur pour son argent.

[Le texte anglais de cet article paraît dans une autre colonne sur la même page]

'Heaven Bound,' Negro Spiritual Play, Put On Road by Southern WPA Troupe

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 15—Another Negro play, "Heaven Bound," has been placed on the road by the Little Theater of Raleigh, sponsored by the federal theater project of the Works Progress administration, after a successful performance before 4000 enthusiastic persons at the municipal auditorium.

The "Heaven Bound" tradition is a bit vague. As far as can be determined, the first presentation was given some five or six years ago in Big Bethel church, in Atlanta, Ga., under the guidance of the Rev. B. G. Dawson. It does not seem to have been passed along as a written script, but rather its appearance since that time in various towns and cities throughout the South, and even as far north as Baltimore, appear to have been independent pageants, each growing from its particular community and all germinating from the Atlanta original.

The pageant has borne various names, including "Pearly Gates," "Heaven-Bound Pilgrims" and "Heavenly Gates," but Laura Edwards, author of the script used in the present success, prefers "Heaven Bound."

Mrs. Nell Hunter, WPA choral director, formerly with "Green Pastures," trained the choir. Many of the spirituals used belong to a group for which music has never been written, the tunes having been handed down from a former time.

Negro spirituals remain in a musical class by themselves, and in many instances there is no accounting for them. However, it is not hard to imagine circumstances that caused the worker in this field to chant.

An' I couldn't hear nobody pray, O Lord;
I couldn't hear nobody pray, O Lord;
O, 'way down yonder by myself, an'
I couldn't hear nobody pray!

Deep in the heart of the American Negro burns a religious zeal, nor was the flame snuffed out with the end of slavery, when cause for bemoaning bondage and praying for deliverance no longer existed.

"Heaven Bound" is essentially a musical production, and its 37 spirituals are sung by soloists and a choir of 70 voices, chosen from the various Negro churches of Raleigh. The cast consists of 150 Negroes of this locality, and the scenery and costumes were all designed here.

Balloon Up 17 Miles Recomputation Shows

FORT SAM HOUSTON, Texas, Sept. 15 (AP)—Dr. Robert A. Millikan announced yesterday that sounding balloons sent into the stratosphere from Fort Sam Houston last July reached an altitude of 92,000 feet—more than 17 miles.

This figure was determined through a recomputation of instrument ecordings on the second of five flights of sounding balloons, the California Institute of Technology scholar advised Maj. Gen. Frank Parker, commander of the Eighth Corps area.

Hand Loom Revived in Yorkshire By Village Schoolboys and Girls

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KEIGHLEY, Eng.—A stone's throw from the birthplace of one of England's most progressive statesmen, Viscount Snowden, in the tiny village of Cowling, Yorks, there is taking place the rebirth of the hand-loom.

The experiment, sponsored by the little council school, is making great advances.

Constructed by the boys of the school, the looms, in the hands of the girls, produce remarkably fine articles. The materials are actually dyed by the girls from pear leaves or the outer skins of onions for yellow, stewed broom for green, woodruff for fawn, blackberry fruit for mauve, and so on. School research has revealed a number of new and beautiful shades.

After leaving school, many children see to it that they have a hand-loom of their own, and older people, too, often approach the instructress for advice on purchasing a loom so that they may have a hobby for their leisure.

Educational Program in China

Utilization of the radio and motion picture in China is the principal feature of a comprehensive program worked out by the ministry of education for the promotion of popular

Britain Presses Locarno Powers For Early Parley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Sept. 15—The British Government, The Christian Science Monitor understands, is pressing for a meeting at the earliest practicable date of the five Locarno powers. This parley was to have taken place in London the second half of October. Some postponement is now anticipated in consequence of the German desire for further clarification of Franco-Russian relations before entering upon new discussions.

Italy in an official communiqué, issued today, also insists upon "adequate diplomatic preparation" as a necessary antecedent to the new Locarno conference. Rome had accepted "in principle" the invitation to attend a five-power conference of Locarno powers.

Germany's Own Proposals

It is felt in official circles here, however, that as the proposals which this meeting is to discuss are those put forward by the German Government in its note of March 31, it may still be possible to complete without further postponement the additional preparations which Germany and Italy now ask.

This meeting, being confined to the Locarno powers—Britain, France, Belgium, Germany and Italy—is necessarily concerned chiefly with a western pact of mutual assistance. It is hoped, however, that it may pave the way for a later discussion to include Russia.

It Can Be Done

The proceedings at the Nuremberg meeting of the National Socialist Party have, it is recognized, increased the difficulties of the problem of how to get the Germans and the Russians to discuss mutual security pacts at the same table. On the other hand, encouragement is found in the fact that yesterday's meeting of the non-intervention committee of European powers here succeeded in constituting a subcommittee of eight, including the ambassadors of both these powers, to discuss mutual action to enforce self-denial ordinances where the Spanish revolution is concerned.

For External Use?

Outside of official circles, the view prevails that so long as the German-Soviet diplomatic relations are not broken off—and of this there has been no hint so far—the recriminations between these two countries are to be regarded as rather for internal than external consumption.

More importance attaches here to the favorable view taken by Maj. Gen. A. P. Wavell of the British Army regarding the military efficiency he saw at recent Red army maneuvers in Russia than to the fact that other safeguards against the clash foreseen in Eastern Europe may have to be postponed.

Protect Children From Bad Films, Is British Plea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The need for more effective provision to prevent children and young persons from seeing unsuitable films was stressed by Dame Maria Ogilvie Gordon, president of the National Women Citizens' Association, when addressing the association here recently.

Under present regulations, she said, there would have to be a policeman or other responsible person at every cinema door to see that children did not get in to "A" films—those classified by the British Board of Film Censors as being suitable only for adults.

Only the more alert of the cinema licensing authorities, Dame Maria said, were making the recommendation of the Home Office a condition of license, namely, that children should not be admitted to "A" films unless accompanied by parent or guardian. Even if put into effect she felt this recommendation to be a very inadequate safeguard, for it was no more desirable for a child to see an unsuitable film if accompanied by a parent than if alone.

It would often happen, Dame Maria said, that a "U" film (one classified as being suitable for universal presentation) would be shown with an "A" film—"and how much more would the children like to be taken out in the middle of the performance?" Dama Maria asked. "Or for that matter how much would the parents like to take them out?" Some of the more courageous of the licensing authorities for a time excluded children entirely from seeing "A" films, but the trade suffered and enforcement collapsed.

A proposal had been sent to the British Board of Film Censors that there should be a third category for films "specially suitable for children," but Dame Maria said, this was not possible, as it would have been tantamount to the board "recommending" certain films which was not within their province. They had taken the step of marking certain films as "horror" films, but children were taken to those as to others.

According to a League of Nations committee for the protection of children, 18 European countries produced all-class films in two categories—those for adults and those for children. In these countries, Dame Maria said, the film companies based and built up their trade on the complete understanding that under government statute they had to provide suitable films for children just as for adults, whereas here the trade bases its whole system on the understanding that it is catering to an adult public.

The following resolution was passed by the meeting:

"Seeing that the Regulations of the local Cinema-licensing Authorities and the present Classification of Cinema Films by the British Board of Film Censors are not fulfilling their purpose in relation to children and young persons, the National Women Citizens' Associations urge the British Board of Film Censors and the Cinema-licensing Authorities to make more effective provision in this respect."

Do You Realize?

No Law in the United States Restricts Vivisection

The severest suffering and mutilation may be inflicted on laboratory animals without fear of punishment

Help to Correct This by Joining

The New England Anti-Vivisection Society
6 PARK STREET, BOSTON
LAFAYETTE 6020

Associate Membership $1.00
Active Membership $5.00

For a DELICIOUS MEAL IN A JIFFY

JUST HEAT AND SERVE

Worcester Salt

The SALTIEST salt you ever tasted

Chef RESTAURANT de la TOUR d'ARGENT Paris, France

THE SALT THE GREAT CHEFS USE

Local Classified

United States and Canada

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

CARS to all points of interest to Christian Scientists; also historical points; chauffeur guides; cars also by the hour. KEN. 1022. Charles W. Cosman, 95 Gainsboro St., Boston.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

GOOD home with nursery and pre-school training for children from one to six years; ideal environment; $50 per month. MRS. E. J. WINN, Lake Grove, Long Island, New York

BOARD—INSTRUCTION

LEISURELY projects for grown-ups who enjoy cultural associations in the country; current events, biography, Bible, languages, history; instruction in weaving and other crafts, art, music, dancing; friendly fireside conferences; opportunity for quiet study; tennis, riding, golf; Christian Science society near by; motor trips to Boston; Florida season after Christmas; long and short time arrangements; excellent food; a few private baths. Address FAITH BICKFORD, Sea Pines, Box 3 Brewster-on-Cape Cod, Mass.

COUNTRY BOARD

Make THE HOMESTEAD your HOME and enjoy its freedom and peace. Residence rates. Mabel Hopkinson, Manager, Jeffersonville, N. Y.

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th St., New York City
Modern, Creative, Ballet, Tap, Social.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

DIAMONDS—GOLD—SILVER
Bought or appraised by an expert with 35 years' experience.
ESTATES—BANKS—INSURANCE
Individual service at a modest price.
HARRY HELLER, INC., 387 Washington St., Boston LIB. 0431. Room 802

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

EMPLOYERS High type men and women for your office personnel.
LOUISE C. HAHN
280 Broadway New York City Worth 2-2080

The Dunn Employment Service
ANN E. DUNN
Efficient office and technical help.
50 Park Place MA 3-4570 Newark, N. J.

FLORISTS

HOWARD E. DRAKE
Representing Penn the Florist
124 Tremont Street, Boston LIB. 4317

FOR SALE OR RENT

GARDEN CITY, L. I.—Rent or sell, forty minutes from New York; live under fine old trees! Half block from famous Country Life Gardens; near Hempstead Christian Science church; charming house furnished for people who appreciate lovely things; four bedrooms, 3 baths. Write Owner, PLATT, 288 Fourth Avenue, New York City, or phone CAledonia 5-4440.

FOUNTAIN PEN REPAIRS

Cleaning, Adjusting Pen and New Sac, 35c
LATREMORE'S 45 Bromfield Street Boston

FURNITURE WANTED

ABSOLUTELY highest prices paid; apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. Stuyvesant 9-5973.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

A CLEAR, strong, experienced Christian Scientist as tutor in College Preparatory subjects to live in home with gifted young girl recently come to Science for help in overcoming problem. Please state age and salary when answering advertisement. Also college and experience. Address Box E-18, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

BROOKLINE, MASS., 46 Green St.—Attractive home, large porches and grounds; quiet homelike atmosphere; loving care. Long. 9828.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

A MORE complete service offered, including storage, packing for rail or foreign shipment; local and interstate moving by van. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester Center, Boston Mass. Tel. TALBOT 2400

Multigraphing & Mimeographing

MULTIGRAPHING AND MIMEOGRAPHING
Prompt, careful attention to mail orders
ACCURATE REPORTING CO., Julius Goerdel
391 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, New York

OFFICE FURNITURE

FOR SALE—5 floors of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 33 West 33d, New York City.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in return. ARTHUR W. FITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

BROOKLINE, MASS. — Newly decorated house, two connecting rooms, one with alcove; other attractive rooms, refined surroundings, oil heating, excellent home cooking. LON. 8871.

PASS-A-GRILLE, FLA.—On beautiful Gulf of Mexico; ½ block to beach, 1 block to bay; fine boating, fishing; quiet, restricted; no trailers; few guests in private home; splendid meals; $20 week. MRS. C. PALMER, Locust Lodge, Cresco, Pa. (After Oct. 1) Pass-A-Grille, Fla.

PRINTING

Printing—Church, business, practitioners, personal work: all kinds; low prices; good service. Call Pitz Co. 13 E. 16 St. N Y C Alg 4-6147.

REAL ESTATE

HOUSES and APARTMENTS FOR RENT
In Brookline, Newtons, Wellesley and Weston. Carefully selected homes in the better neighborhoods.
HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc.
Realtors, 273 Harvard Street
Brookline, Asp. 1584
555 Commonwealth Ave., Newton Centre. Cen. New. 5252

Alvord Bros., Realtors
Newton—Wellesley—Weston
Massachusetts

FREDERICK D. SMITH
HOUSES FOR SALE OR RENT
1878 Springfield Avenue Maplewood, N. J.
Telephone SO. 2-6285

MILTON, MASS. 153 Hinckley Rd.—For sale beautiful 10-room house, 4 baths, playroom, excellent location, well landscaped; open Sunday afternoons.

NORWELL, MASS.—REAL OPPORTUNITY
To buy very desirable old estate; 16 acres; 10-room house, furnished or unfurnished; newly painted and redecorated inside and out; new wiring, fixtures, and heating system; attractive setting with beautiful shade trees and garden; large stable or garage; wonderful place for one who desires to keep horses; owner moving away. Telephone Norwell 126, or write Box E-17, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SAVE time and effort, be safeguarded through this office. MRS. FARMER, 18 Brattle St., Cambridge, Mass. KIRkland 7827.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

OLD established firm has opening for men over forty, booking orders for guaranteed New England grown roses, shrubs, fruit trees, etc.; free replacements; liberal commission. Write quick for free, sales making outfit. HEATH NURSERIES, Manchester, Conn.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON—Newly furnished, single front room, large closet; walking distance The Mother Church; no other roomers. Mrs. COOK. Com. 4917.

BOSTON—Attractive rooms with comfortable beds, for transient or permanent guests. MRS. COSMAN, 95 Gainsboro St. KEN. 1022.

BOSTON, 222 Huntington Ave., Apt. 3—Rooms, single, double, comfortable, homelike, in good winter location. Tel. Com. 7573. Warren.

BOSTON—A bright single room, central location; near The Mother Church. KEN. 3058.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—2 connecting rooms, bedroom, sitting room on bathroom floor; also small room. 88 Harvard Ave. Long. 1731.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Stratton Inn, opposite Beaconsfield Hotel, 1754 Beacon St.—Choice rooms, homelike atmosphere; meals optional. Tel. Long. 0727.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., 11 Everett St.—Room in apt.; business-professional woman preferred; privileges; Tro. 4832 by app. or see janitor.

EVERETT, MASS.—Quiet, private home; excellent location; near car line; oil heat. Phone Everett 1812, evenings or Saturdays.

N. Y. C., 431 Riverside Drive (119th), Columbia University Section—Well furnished rooms; quiet, convenient; $5-$10; visitors welcome; tourist rate. Un. 4-9242. I. M. NELSON.

N. Y. C., 141 E. 79th Street; single or double, outside, piano, kitchen privilege. Frigidaire; $7.00 and $9.00. Telephone Rhi. 9-8045.

Rooms (all with bath) $1.50 and up
Double $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
Special weekly rates Newly renovated
HOTEL HUNTINGTON
307 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.
OPPOSITE Y. M. C. A.
BRADFORD KENDRICK, Manager

SWAMPSCOTT, MASS. — Comfortable furnished rooms; homelike atmosphere; near good restaurants; easy commuting to Boston. MRS. R. B. WARDWELL, 225 Humphrey St.

Invitation to the Poets

ALREADY the first ragged asters star the woods. Under hickory and poplar one shuffles the crisp leaves; scarlet fruit begins to show on cranberry and honeysuckle, and in the hawthorn trees. Looped across the ravine hang the small, bright bunches of wild grapes, while through the yellowing vine leaves burns the deep blue of the sky. Yes, autumn is upon us, with its unexpected, its rich and vivid beauty.

We have some quarrel with the New World spring: it is tardy and reluctant, it never catches up to the calendar of poetry. March and April are still winter months, Lent-lilies are never in bloom at Easter, and all too often May Day is cold for a picnic.

But with autumn—quite the other way—we are astonished by a magnificence for which the poets have not prepared us. "Spring, somer, fall o' the leafe, and winter," they chant; yet, for all the autumn these Old World poets give us, it might be only a change between trains. Spring they know, summer with its sun and harvests, and the long monotony of winter. But autumn is a mere mist, a mere fall of rain and shower of dry leaves, or at best a false echo of summer which weighs the mind with melancholy. No wonder we are startled here in America when September, when October, and then November, roll by in grandeur, brilliant as the music of brasses, mellow, mature, vital far beyond the ephemeral flutes of spring or the bare whip of winter.

♪ ♪ ♪

THE FACT IS that the European autumn is wet. Even Yeats, who loves it, beginning, "The trees are in their autumn glory," must finish in dampness with "the wet wild strawberry leaves." In Germany the rains have begun by August, and *Herbst, Herbst* echoes everywhere, like the sad drone of the crickets. One comes back to Paris—to the mosaic of yellow plane-leaves on glistening pavements, to the exquisite color, on a gray afternoon, of the Toussaints flower market—one comes back, indeed, to the pearly radiance which is of all moods most becoming to Paris; but still it is rain. And out of Paris, in the wet deserted parks where the holly is in bloom, one listens to Verlaine:

Les sanglots longs
Des violons
De l'automne
Blessent mon coeur
D'une langueur
Monotone . . .

As for Keats's autumn—and it is Keats who has brought the richest garland of all—his autumn, again, is not rightly ours. "Season of mists and mellow fruitfulness—" a soft and dreamy afternoon, hazy, sweet with maturity, it is far indeed from our days when the air twangs like a taut string and you can see twenty miles straight across country.

Italy, to be sure, is different. Along the Mediterranean persimmons, like great golden lanterns, hang heavy on leafless trees. Venice is giddy with brilliance, the water, the sky, the barges loaded with melons and pumpkins, the petunias trailing in the water—all are iridescent. In Rome the sunshine, no longer cruel, lies like deep golden water over the city. In Florence day after day opens out like a China aster, delicately blue and white, soft and exquisite. The clouds have come again into the naked dome of the sky and trail their violet shadows across the flank of Monte Morello. Or perhaps, with a wind from the shore, the air is blown about like sea-water; leaves are torn from the chestnuts and the cypresses strain painfully, showing their slender bones. Then Shelley speaks:

O wild West Wind, thou breath of Autumn's being,
Thou, from whose unseen presence the leaves dead
Are driven, like ghosts from an enchanter fleeing,
Yellow, and black, and pale, and hectic red. . . .

♪ ♪ ♪

HOW ILL-ARRANGED IT WAS that poets such as these lived without a glimpse of what autumn may be in the Connecticut valley under a full moon, or among the oak trees on the shores of Lake Michigan, or in the mountains of New Mexico! For the fact is that an American autumn is the least depressing, the least melancholy, the least moribund of all the seasons. It is no mere passageway between summer and winter; it is not a time when, with winter knocking at the door, one looks philosophically to spring. It is a great pagan festival too jubilant to consider the hereafter.

Yet one searches vainly among our native poets for a tribute authentic and sustained. Tradition tempts them to strum such conventional sentiments as "The melancholy days are come, the saddest of the year." We hear, it is true, of "October's bright blue weather." More than once, in Walt Whitman we catch the authentic note:

Give me the splendid silent sun with all his beams full-dazzling,
Give me juicy autumnal fruit ripe and red from the orchard . . .

One can go on in this way, assuaging hunger with fragments, like slight fruits plucked in passing: "tarnished harvest sheaves," "wild geese in a streaming wedge," "black haws in early fall," "gold buttons in the garden today." The asters are not quite forgotten—"the smoky asters like a frost upon the hills," or "in blue drifts through clearings wild." Auslander catches the storm:

The trees are straining in the storm,
Spattering gold; and from the sea
The old tang creeps . . .

Frances Frost sees the rich twilight:

Sharp with crimson berries, the thickets burn
In the gathering dusk, and earth is drifted deep
With bronze and flame.

But such as these are little enough for a garland to autumn, sparse fruits to return from such a harvest.

♪ ♪ ♪

NO, THESE ARE merely the gleanings, chance straws gathered in an unfamiliar field. When will they let us taste the full flavor of autumn? Wakening in the night, to stars sparkling with a new crispness, listening to the crickets down in the meadow-grass doing fancy banjo work, feeling how the sun will come up tomorrow, still hot and glorious, upon a day crisp and tangy as a fresh-cut apple, we know that the poets have failed us. We want words for all of this—have they nothing to offer?

What about the smoldering bronze of oaks, the leaping fires of maple and gum among dark evergreens, the clear yellows, the amber, the delicate brass-color, what of the fluttering feathers of Virginia creeper, rose-bright over the blue berries? What of the Bacchic dance of bright leaves through the air? This is the season of the constellated asters, of the vivid scarlet and blue of cardinal flowers in the swamps, of the divers radiance of sunflowers in all sizes and all patterns. Now comes the fringed gentian, most celestial of flowers—are we to be satisfied with Bryant's placid "blossom bright with autumn dew"? Is there nothing to be said for mulleins, rising strongly from their whorled leaves in the rocky pastures—(call them high-tapers like the country people). No word of the stealing fragrance of woodbine, and the acrid scent of wet leaves, no word for the drift of wood-smoke in the still air? No delight in hip and haw—in the myriad scarlet offering of the wild, the purple-frosted rose-color of wild plum and the glistening black weight of elderberries? All sound now is distant and distinct, like crystal struck on crystal; the chickadee whistles like a homesick cuckoo, the crickets strum lazily at noon, and in the dusk you may hear an old and venerable frog still proclaiming his old and persistent wisdom.

Brighter than the blossom
On the rose's bough
Sits the wizened, orange
Bitter berry now.

Beauty never slumbers;
All is in her name . . .

Can it be that the poets have been walking in city streets, with their eyes on the pavement, and writing by night in garrets without windows? Can they have forgotten that Beauty's harvest has no season nor convention? Surely, if they turned into the country, they would see these things.

ELIZABETH WILDER

Blue Winter

WINTER uses all the blues there are.
One shade of blue for water, one for ice,
Another blue for shadows over snow.
The clear or cloudy sky uses blue twice,
Both different blues. And hills row after row
Are colored blue according to how far.
You know the bluejay's double-blue device
Shows best when there are no green leaves to show.
And Sirius is a winterbluegreen star.

ROBERT FRANCIS

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and Holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
The Associated Press reserves the right to all telegraph and local news credited to it or not otherwise credited.

Republication rights of special dispatches are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ..... $9.00 Three months $2.25
Six months ..... $4.50 One month 75c
Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

NEWS OFFICES
WASHINGTON: 1287-1293 National Press Building Washington, D. C.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
PACIFIC: 625 Market Street, San Francisco.
SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA: 210 West Seventh Street, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster, London, S. W. 1.
PARIS: Elysée Building, 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré.
BERLIN: 3a Unter den Linden.
GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc.
ROME: Via Fontanella di Borghese 23.
VIENNA: Reisnerstrasse 31. Vienna III.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

BRANCH ADVERTISING OFFICES
New York ..... 500 Fifth Avenue
Chicago ..... Suite 2900, 333 N. Michigan Avenue
Detroit ..... 3-101 General Motors Building
Miami ..... 1239 Ingraham Building
St. Louis ..... 1975 Railway Exchange Building
Kansas City ..... 405 National Fidelity Life Building
San Francisco ..... 625 Market Street
Los Angeles ..... 210 West Seventh Street
Seattle ..... 824 Skinner Building
London ..... Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings
Paris ..... 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré
Geneva ..... 16 rue du Mont Blanc

Advertising rates given on application. While endeavoring to accept only reliable advertisements, The Christian Science Publishing Society will not be responsible to the public for advertisements, and the right to decline or discontinue any advertisement is reserved.

CIRCULATION SERVICE BUREAUS
NEW ENGLAND: One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass.
EASTERN: 500 Fifth Avenue, New York City.
CENTRAL: 333 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago.
WESTERN: 822 Van Nuys Building, Los Angeles.
EUROPEAN: Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, London, S. W. 1.
AUSTRALASIAN: Perpetual Trustees Buildings, 100-104 Queen Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.
Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

Courtesy of the Boymans Museum, Rotterdam, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SELF-PORTRAIT OF CAREL FABRITIUS

THIS self-portrait of Carel Fabritius, one of the most valuable pieces of the Boymans Museum in Rotterdam, is an example of the famous seventeenth century Rembrandt school of painting.

Carel Fabritius (1624?-1654) was among those who studied with the great master, Rembrandt, and Fabritius himself became a famous master. He was admitted as a master to the famous and exclusive St. Lucas Guild of Delft, and became the teacher of another world-famous painter, Jan Vermeer of Delft.

The number of paintings by Carel Fabritius is relatively small, which gives them the additional value of rareness, for the painter's career ended in early middle age. In spite of the scarcity of his work, he is widely known and highly appreciated as a historical and portroubles become unreal shadows.

Connemara—Land of Lakes

ONCE you have crossed the Galway river and are heading for Connemara, you travel beside a chain of lakes, strung like translucent aquamarines, across a country that continuously becomes wilder and more lovely. The great blue mountains draw gradually nearer, and by the time you reach Recess you are in the heart of them: huge rocky ridges, high and silent, with the rain clouds above, and sun rays shining down on them. Blue and violet shadows, and silver mist-wreaths drift over crag and chasm, dance along their steep slopes, or fling filmy veils around their rugged summits.

All the way, one following another, you find the loughs, an endless cable of burnished steel and silver, amongst the heaped folds of gray-blue mountains with strange names, the Twelve Bens, Maamturk, and Corcogemore ranges. So by Kylemore, under Mount Doughruagh and the little Lough Poolacappul to Renvyle on the Atlantic coast.

Here a narrow neck of land, like a causeway, runs between the sea and a tiny lake. From here you may look across Killary Bay to Achill Island, a clouded shape in the distance, and nearer at hand, Clare, Inishbofin, Inishturk, Inishark, so many floating jewels. On a still evening, sea and lake lie clear as aquamarine. It seems almost as if one had reached the edge of the world, the rim of a bowl filled with liquid silver, a shadow land where mountain and glen, trees and curving shore, are woven into a cloudy pattern, with the wide arch of sky to border this wonderful damask of nature's weaving. Fuchsias in great bushes are ribbons of scarlet to bind the edges of a fairy mantle, the lakes are garlanded with white and yellow water lilies and golden flags, tall, bright lances with banners flying. There is rose of foxgloves, and rose of escallonia; and sweetest of all the wild roses themselves, white and pink and delicately fragrant. A wonderland of flowers, a fairyland of sea, an air realm of mountain tops!

At evening when the islands are amethyst and jet against the glory of the western sky, and the white eddying smoke from the kelp-burning drifts in slow clouds along the low rocky shore, all the hurry and toil of the outside world seem to drop away and human troubles become unreal shadows.

Philip II Also Heard Nightingales

IT HAS become a convention for travelers to find the Escorial a gloomy and repellent building, the proper abode for Philip II, the fanatic. They have some excuse, for it is only quite recently that Philip II has begun to appear in his true light from out the persistent falsifications of the historians, and to see him as he really was is perhaps a necessary preliminar to seeing the Escorial as it really is—a building of unrivalled rhythm and harmony and exquisite proportions. Perhaps it is not exaggeration to say that no one who cannot feel the beauty and the rightness of the Escorial can understand Castile, and certainly no one who fails to appreciate Castile will have any real understanding of Spain. The fact is that the Escorial building, vast as it is, is a place not for show merely; it is a practical building pleasant to live in, especially in summer. The whole village, or group of houses near the convent, is then delightful. The bells of slow ox-carts sound drowsily under the avenues of plane or acacia, as they must have sounded when in teams of twenty and more yokes they dragged up the great blocks for the construction of this mighty edifice, which was only completed in twenty years (1563-84). In the gardens sing the nightingales to which Philip II loved to listen, and down the steep mountainside comes a wind laden with the scent of cystus and thyme, while the western horizon below is at sunset charged with forgelike splendours across the brown and purple plain. The mountainside is thickly scented with cystus and young pine trees, and a subtle wind sways the long parched yellow grasses under the pines. A huge copper-coloured moon rises slowly from the valley. . . .

Between El Escorial and Avila is a country thickly wooded with pines, wholly different from the idea habitually formed by foreigners and even many Spaniards of Castile. An ox-cart groans along the narrow white road that winds between dense hills of pine, and beyond are more pine-hills, and, beyond these, beautiful ranges of blue and purple mountains. A scarlet-skirted woman is seated in the empty ox-cart, and a man walks by its side. No house and no other living thing is visible far or near.

The Escorial is built of grey gleaming granite from the side of Guadarrama and of slate brought from Toledo. Its marbles came from Cuenca and many other Spanish quarries. Its doors and drawers and *azulejo* shelves are all massive and lasting, beautiful in their severe simplicity.—AUBREY F. G. BELL, in "A Pilgrim in Spain." (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Assurance

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE material world today hovers on the brink of uncertainty. In some instances international relationships are strained, political structures are crumbling, national security is shaken. Individual effort fails, and men know not where or how to turn for security, assurance, and comfort. Seeing our institutions for the promotion of peace and harmonious progress often disregarded, and the higher urge of spiritual direction set aside with abandon, one is tempted to cry with the prophet Jeremiah (8:22), "Is there no balm in Gilead; is there no physician there? why then is not the health of the daughter of my people recovered?"

Christian Science, the revelation of Truth to this and future ages, answers these important questions. It shows that, so long as humanity continues to disregard spiritual law, and look to material ways and means for gaining health, peace, security, and plenty, so long will the broken reed of false belief pierce the hand of those who lean upon it. This Science is giving the balm of assurance to great numbers who, through obedience to its teachings, are looking away from the belief of a material cause and its erroneous effects, to God, "who healeth all thy diseases."

This healing animus was revealed and exemplified by Christ Jesus, and is brought to our present experience through the discovery of Christian Science by Mary Baker Eddy. In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 223), she has written: "The question, 'What is Truth,' convulses the world. Many are ready to meet this inquiry with the assurance which comes of understanding; but more are blinded by their old illusions, and try to 'give it pause;' " and, "The efforts of error to answer this question by some *ology* are vain." Here we may observe that true assurance is the result of spiritual understanding.

Spiritually to understand God, good, the one and only cause, as infinite Truth, Life, and Love, and to comprehend His spiritual creation as wholly good, and therefore perfect, is the only means whereby the individual can help to heal the convulsions of the world, and establish the true basis of assurance. How certainly this truth is opening the eyes of those "blinded by their old illusions"!

But, it may be asked, what is it that constitutes and supports these illusions? Is it not the mistaken belief that wealth and power consist of material possessions, that life inheres in matter, that health is a condition of matter, that individual and national security are to be ensured only through armed force, through a superior preparedness for war? How fleeting are these lawless, erroneous concepts! Do not the experiences of the past teach that lawlessness, materiality, and war cannot bring peace or prosperity? Jealousy and hatred do not engender health, power, equanimity, or equality; nor can racial bitterness, unscrupulous competition, and desire for revenge establish the grace of genuine leadership.

Our great Master propounded the rule of conduct governing all matters of individual human relationship, as well as those of national and international well-being when he said (Matthew 5:43-45): "Ye have heard that it hath been said, Thou shalt love thy neighbour, and hate thine enemy. But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father which is in heaven." Can it be assumed that the children of God, the eternal Father, are ever without the assuring care of so great a Parent? Does divine Love forsake that which relies on it? Is divine intelligence the author of dissension or strife? The answer is emphatically, No!

With what deep assurance and profound gratitude the Christian Scientist learns that through a spiritual comprehension of divine Love, the individual consciousness is brought into oneness with the divine Principle of all being, in which the so-called laws of evil or error—sin, sickness, disease, inharmony, and death—disappear, never to return. New confidence, freedom, and assurance are found in Christian Science, with the light of inspiration, consecration, and prayerfulness. Goodness, sincerity, humility, and obedience—these are the bulwarks of Christianly scientific demonstration. No fetish of belief or attraction of matter can despoil their perfect manifestation; for the omnipotent law of God, good, is understandingly applied wherever and whenever these qualities are intelligently utilized.

Clad with the robe of spirituality the sincere student presses steadily on and experiences that blessedness and assurance of which Mrs. Eddy speaks in Science and Health, where she says (p. 569), "He that touches the hem of Christ's robe and masters his mortal beliefs, animality and hate, rejoices in the proof of healing,—in a sweet and certain sense that God is Love." And the prophet Isaiah counsels (30:15), "In returning and rest shall ye be saved; in quietness and in confidence shall be your strength."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

Signature to Summer

SOUTHWARD blackbirds glisten in the stubbled field,
Pausing for brief respite from their flight;
Swelling grapes take color from the sun's calm light
And apple branches bend beneath their yield.

Now the distant hills are filmed with azure haze,
And gossamers float silkily upon quiet air;
The corn is shocked; and harvested, the plum, the pear;
The aster skyward lifts its tranquil gaze.

And if cicadas sing throughout the golden afternoon,
The scent of evening comes on earlier now;
The horse drinks deeply, unharnessed from the plow;
Beyond the river mist, ascends the orange harvest moon.

FREDERICK EBRIGHT

Trygghet

Översättning från engelskan av ovanstående artikel i Kristen Vetenskap

DEN materiella världen svävar i våra dagar på ovisshetens brant. I en del fall äro de internationella förbindelserna hårt spända, de politiska organisationerna hålla på att upplösas och den nationella säkerheten rubbas. Individuella bemödanden misslyckas, och människorna veta icke, huru och vart de skola vända sig för att finna säkerhet, trygghet och ro. Då vi se hur våra institutioner för befrämjande av fred och harmoniskt framåtskridande ofta ringaktas, hur de högre kraven på andlig ledning vårdslöst åsidosättas, frestas vi att med profeten Jeremia utropa (8:22): "Finnes då ingen balsam i Gilead, finnes ingen läkare där? Eller varför bliver dottern mitt folk icke helad från sina sår?"

Kristen Vetenskap, Sanningens uppenbarelse för denna och kommande tidsåldrar, besvarar dessa betydelsefulla frågor. Denna Vetenskap visar, att så länge mänskligheten fortfar att åsidosätta den andliga lagen och söker materiella utvägar och medel för att vinna hälsa, fred, säkerhet och välstånd, så länge kommer den falska föreställningens brutna rör att genomborra den hand, som stöder sig därpå. Denna Vetenskap giver trygghetens balsam åt stora skaror, som i lydnad för dess lära se bort från tron på en materiell orsak och dess felaktiga verkningar och se upp till Gud, som "helar alla dina brister".

Denna helande, livgivande anda har Kristus Jesus uppenbarat och åskådliggjort, och den har nu förts in i vår erfarenhet genom Mary Baker Eddys upptäckt av Kristen Vetenskap. I Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften], säger hon å sid. 223: "Frågan: 'Vad är Sanning?' upprör världen. Många äro redo att möta denna fråga med den visshet, som kommer av förståelse; men ännu flera äro förblindade av sina gamla illusioner och söka uppskjuta frågans besvarande." Och vidare: "Villfarelsens bemödanden att besvara denna fråga genom någon slags *ologi* äro fruktlösa." Här kunna vi lägga märke till att sann visshet, trygghet, är resultatet av andlig förståelse.

Att andligen förstå Gud, det goda, den absolut enda orsaken, såsom oändlig Sanning, Liv och Kärlek och att uppfatta Hans andliga skapelse såsom alltigenom god och därför fullkomlig, är det enda sätt, varpå den enskilda människan kan bidraga till att hela världen från de skakningar den nu genomgår och lägga den sanna grunden för trygghet. Hur ofelbart öppnar icke denna sanning ögonen på dem som äro "förblindade av sina gamla illusioner".

Men kanske någon frågar: Vad är det som utgör och vidmakthåller dessa illusioner? Är det icke den felaktiga föreställningen, att rikedom och makt bestå av materiella ägodelar, att liv finnes i materien, att hälsa är ett tillstånd i materien, att individuell och nationell trygghet kan säkerställas endast genom vapenmakt, genom en överlägsen krigsberedskap. Hur flytande äro icke dessa lagilösa, felaktiga begrepp! Lära oss icke tidigare erfarenheter, att laglöshet, materialitet och krig icke kunna bringa fred och välstånd? Avund och hat alstra icke hälsa, makt, jämvikt eller jämlikhet; ej heller kunna rashat, hänsynslös konkurrens och hämndlystnad lägga grunden till den välsignelse, som följer med det äkta ledarskapet.

Vår store Mästare gav oss den förhållningsregel, som styr allt som rör individuella, mänskliga förhållanden såväl som nationell och internationell välfärd, när han sade (Matt. 5:43-45): "I haven hört, att det är sagt: 'Du skall älska din nästa och hata din ovän.' Men jag säger eder: Älsken edra ovänner och bedjen för dem som förfölja eder och varen så eder himmelske Faders barn." Kan det tänkas, att Guds, den evige Faderns, barn någonsin skulle kunna sakna en så mäktig Faders betryggande omvårdnad? Övergiver den gudomliga Kärleken den som förlitar sig därpå? Är den gudomliga intelligensen upphovet till split och strid? Svaret blir ett eftertryckligt: Nej!

Med vilken stark förvissning och djup tacksamhet lär sig ej Christian Scientisten, att det individuella medvetandet genom andlig förståelse av gudomlig Kärlek bringas till enhet med den gudomliga Principen för allt vara, där det ondas eller villfarelsens så kallade lagar—synd, sjukdom, lidande, disharmoni och död—försvinna för att aldrig mer återvända. Ny tillförsikt, frihet och trygghet finna vi i Kristen Vetenskap genom det ljus, som kommer av inspiration, helgelse och bön. Godhet, uppriktighet, ödmjukhet och lydnad—dessa egenskaper äro den kristet vetenskapliga demonstrationens bålverk. Ingen föreställningens fetisch eller någon materiens lockelse kan omintetgöra deras fullkomliga manifestation, ty Guds, det godas, allsmäktiga lag tillämpas med förståelse, varhelst och närhelst dessa egenskaper brukas med intelligens.

Iklädd andlighetens klädnad, tränger den uppriktige lärjungen oavbrutet framåt och får erfara den välsignelse och trygghet, som Mrs. Eddy talar om i *Science and Health* (sid. 569), där hon säger: "Den som vidrör fållen av Kristi mantel och bemästrar sina dödliga föreställningar, djuriskhet och hat, fröjdas åt beviset på helande—åt en ljuv och viss förnimmelse av att Gud är Kärlek." Och profeten Jesaja manar (30:15): "Om I vänden om ochären stilla, skolen I bliva frälsta; genom stillhet och förtröstan varden I starka."

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

A Little Path

I LOVE to see a little path
Hard-trodden through the grass.
It makes me think of friendly folk
Who, unassuming, pass,
Intent upon some little act
Of simple kindliness.
I love to see a little path
Hard-trodden through the grass.

FRANCES HARRIS SMITH

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
Mary Baker Eddy

The original, standard, and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing is published in the following editions:—

Sunday School Edition, pocket size, blue or brown cloth $2.00
Library Edition, cloth..... 3.00
Vest Pocket Edition, black, blue or brown morocco, Bible paper 3.00
Stiff Leather Edition, same paper as library edition..... 4.00
Pocket Edition, with index to marginal headings, black, blue or brown morocco, limp, Oxford India Bible paper... 5.00
Edition de luxe, black or blue levant, heavy Oxford India Bible paper, wide margins 6.00
Cleartype Edition, 18-point type, black cloth cover..... 7.00
Large Type Edition, black morocco, Bible paper.....11.50
Braille Edition, Grade One and a Half, for the Blind, 5 vols.....12.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION
Library Edition, cloth.....$2.50
Pocket Edition, black morocco, paper lined, Oxford India Bible paper..... 5.50

The book may be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world or will be sent prepaid to any address.

Other works by Mrs. Eddy may also be read or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms. A complete catalogue sent on request.

Address orders and make remittances payable to

HARRY I. HUNT
Publishers' Agent
One, Norway St., Boston, U. S. A.

Schools—Colleges Home Study

Tercentenary as a Tribute to Creative Scholarship

Parents — Teachers Students

A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Distinguished Scholars Pool Their Store of Knowledge

As Significant Contribution to Higher Learning On Harvard's 300th Anniversary

By Herbert B. Nichols

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

IN CELEBRATING with Harvard this week the 300th anniversary of its founding, distinguished scholars the world over pay tribute to the achievement of educational ambitions held by New Englanders scarcely 16 years from Plymouth Rock.

Despite the rascality of Harvard's first schoolmaster, Nathaniel Eaton, who ended his days in an English debtors prison, the attempt by President Increase Mather to make the institution a sectarian school under the English Crown, and the criticism of an eminent Oxford scholar who asserted 75 years ago, "America has no universities," Harvard stands today a full-fledged representative in the western hemisphere of the ancient university tradition.

To a large measure this fulfillment is due to the broad vision of three great educators, Charles W. Eliot, A. Lawrence Lowell and James Bryant Conant. The election of Eliot after being twice vetoed by the board of overseers marked the first sprint of a "better American college" yearning for higher standing.

In All Branches Of Learning

Trained as a chemist, one of the ranks looked down upon by the educational mighty who previously had always chosen Harvard's presidents from among the arts scholars, Dr. Eliot in his inaugural address set the pace he was to keep for the next 40 years. He declared at that time: "This university recognizes no real antagonism between literature and science, and consents to no such narrow alternatives as mathematics or classics, science or metaphysics. We would have them all, and at their best. . . . The only conceivable aim of . college government in our day is to broaden, deepen, and invigorate American teaching in all branches of learning."

There were drastic changes in the faculty and still more drastic upheavals in curricula. Administration underwent a complete reorganization. President Eliot put the elective system of study into practice. Students took whatever courses they pleased. He assembled a faculty in his time second to none in America. Educational liberty was his ideal and the thought of a regimented Harvard alumnus was distinctly abhorrent.

Mastery Of Subjects

To A. Lawrence Lowell goes the distinction of correcting certain faults of Eliot's system. Whereas a student under the Eliot regime might elect to fulfill his degree requirements by taking all his courses in one field, or by taking only introductory courses, Lowell tempered the system by requiring students to master subjects rather than take courses.

Under Lowell were born the freshman dormitories, where a new cohesion was given the class; the tutorial system in which tutors are provided for each student in order to help him correlate and unify the knowledge of his chosen field of study; the House Plan, which socially divides upperclassmen into separate units much as do the colleges of Oxford; the system of general examinations and reading periods intended to test a student's ability to relate his special studies to other fields. Lastly, just prior to retirement, came the formation of a Society of Fellows, composed of a limited number of the most brilliant young men that can be found. These men receive free use of all university facilities, and in addition are paid a standard salary while carrying on research intended to extend the boundaries of knowledge in specialized fields.

Extending Frontiers Of Knowledge

James B. Conant, though scarcely three years in office as the twenty-third president, has already proved equal to the Eliot-Lowell tradition of Harvard leadership. Upon inauguration he announced it was his purpose to bring to Harvard outstanding students of rare ability and promise regardless of their financial ability to pay for schooling, and to work for the extension of the frontiers of knowledge in every direction.

Herein is found the significance of the Tercentenary Conference, now in progress, an outgrowth of Conant's enthusiasm for creative scholarship. Much more than an assembly of learned men at which topics for presentation and discussion have been presented, these exercises, with an academic festival as one event in the program, have sought to synthesize into one great whole all the main branches of learning. They have been an effort on the part of Dr. Conant to bring about correlation of all human knowledge, refocusing attention on points of contact rather than divisions between physical, mathematical, biological and social sciences, and the humanities, or arts and letters.

Generally speaking, the discussions, which took place during the second week of the Conference, Sept. 7 to 11, comprised a broad, and in many ways, a novel attempt to unite the isolated branches of modern scholarship into a single plan of investigation. Thus they differed vitally from those of the first week, Aug. 31 to Sept. 4, which were held in connection with the American Mathematical Society and the American Astronomical Society. These first meetings consisted of technical contributions in research, and as such, resembled the papers commonly heard at all meetings of learned societies. Some discussions in the physical and biological sciences were carried over through the second week, but these, too, were outside the ideal plan of investigation.

The conference included three symposia, "Factors Determining Human Behavior," "Authority and the Individual," and "Independence, Convergence and Borrowing in Institutions, Thought and Art." All three were concerned in the broadest sense with mankind. In the first symposium the investigations were physiological and psychological, seeking to explain the individual's potentiality for behavior. In the second it was attempted to show how the economic and social forces in addition to inherited ideas of art and law, condition the individual through society. The third traced the still broader connections between peoples separated in time or space.

Inasmuch as the various scholars on the basis of individual investigations illuminated one facet of the vast problem of how men think and act, the three symposia might be considered as one inclusive discussion centering on mankind's present status. Not many years have passed since the heritage of classical antiquity in thought and art, in company with medieval traditions of theology, guided western education. Our present knowledge is due to growth of the historical method in the humanities, whereby the past is isolated as a fact and not merely accepted as a model, and also to the rise of the scientific method in research which brought about vital changes ushering in the modern university.

It was quite natural under the circumstances, that while new lines of thought were being laid down in several directions, scholars should be more concerned with their separate fields than with the connection of these fields with one another. In this way the complex nature of modern research and the departmentalization of the universities arose.

Harvard perhaps more than any other institution, has felt the need of finding some unity in this maze of effort. The proposal of President Conant of Harvard to appoint roving professors whose task it would be to transcend the established limits between separate fields, and the plan of the National Association of Science Writers for an International Supreme Court of Human Knowledge wherein all learning shall be weighed and tested, are examples of this tendency.

Seeking Unity

Thus far the present plan of treating consecutively the forces which mold human relations seems the most thoroughgoing attempt yet made by any university to achieve order and symmetry from the chaos of separate studies.

Inasmuch as art and belief are as indicative of any age and as influential in it as are political forms and economic practices, in these symposia the individual and society were recognized as constantly interacting, the former molded by and in turn molding the latter.

On the one hand, the addresses of the scholars themselves are direct contributions to learning and yet their function is representative, in that each shows a characteristic mode of thought and study through which men have come to understand individual sides of the vast problem of human behavior. They form an attempt to orient different methods and fields of study with one another toward the goal of seeing human life in a truer perspective.

The first symposium on "Factors Determining Human Behavior" introduced to America such distinguished scholars as Adrian, Collip, Janet, Jung, Carnap and Malinowski who represented a wide variety of fields ranging from biochemistry to anthropology and from philosophy to history.

The significance of the problem under discussion must be obvious. Prediction and control of human behavior in the individual and social groups is probably the most urgent problem of civilization. In all the political and economic planning the world over, the greatest unknown factor capable of bringing to naught the most logical or ideal project, is the human factor.

Why We Behave Like Human Beings

What will a friend or an opponent, the man in the street or a political party think or do if a certain proposal is made or a new situation arises? What is the best way to lead them to our views, ask aid for our projects, or sell them goods? Naturally the final answer to such questions was not forthcoming in the discussions. Such problems are still far from solution. However, each scholar at least pointed out one or more factors of importance which he has studied. If the symposium as a whole did nothing more, it gave some conception of the complexity of the question and showed some of the important advances of understanding already achieved.

In this division of the Conference, the paper by Dr. Bronislow Malinowski, anthropologist from the University of London, was outstanding in its originality. He went far to show that in the case of certain primitive societies, economically useful actions and customs arise from complex ritual practices that often seem superficially to have little or nothing to do with economic planning or analysis.

Professor Malinowski has been instrumental in reforming an important branch of the study of human behavior. He has brought about a new method of dealing with primitive cultures. Coming to anthropology when major interest still centered upon recording merely the peculiar antics of savages, he infused into the study, a new interest.

Though hardly the first anthropologist to participate directly in the lives of the savages, he was the first to say that this procedure was necessary. He set to work observing primitive peoples through their own language and through the eyes and sentiments of their own members. His work is especially associated with one area in particular, a group of islands of Melanesia, just off the northeast coast of New Guinea.

Likewise outstanding in this division of knowledge was the president emeritus of Harvard, Dr. Lowell chose to round out the symposium with "An Example From the Evidence of History," in which he treated English parliamentary practice not as a theory, but as the result of trial and error and evolution.

As the title of this symposium discloses, earlier results were utilized and, in addition, new results from biochemistry, anthropology, logic, political science and history were added in order to bring about what educators today consider to be a balanced estimate of factors in human behavior that statesmen, administrators, and all leaders of men are obliged to utilize because they cannot greatly modify them.

The second symposium on "Authority and the Individual" represented the combined effort of economists, historians, sociologists, philosophers, students of jurisprudence and the arts, to examine the nature of "authority" observed in their various subjects.

There were, for example, four divisions or sections under this general heading. The section on "The State and Economic Enterprise" presented the conflict between two sources of authority in the modern world, the political state and what economists call "the system of the enterprise." Four outstanding economists discussed how the trained intellect of the scholar may be enlisted to aid the practical politican or business man in formulating policies dealing with current problems.

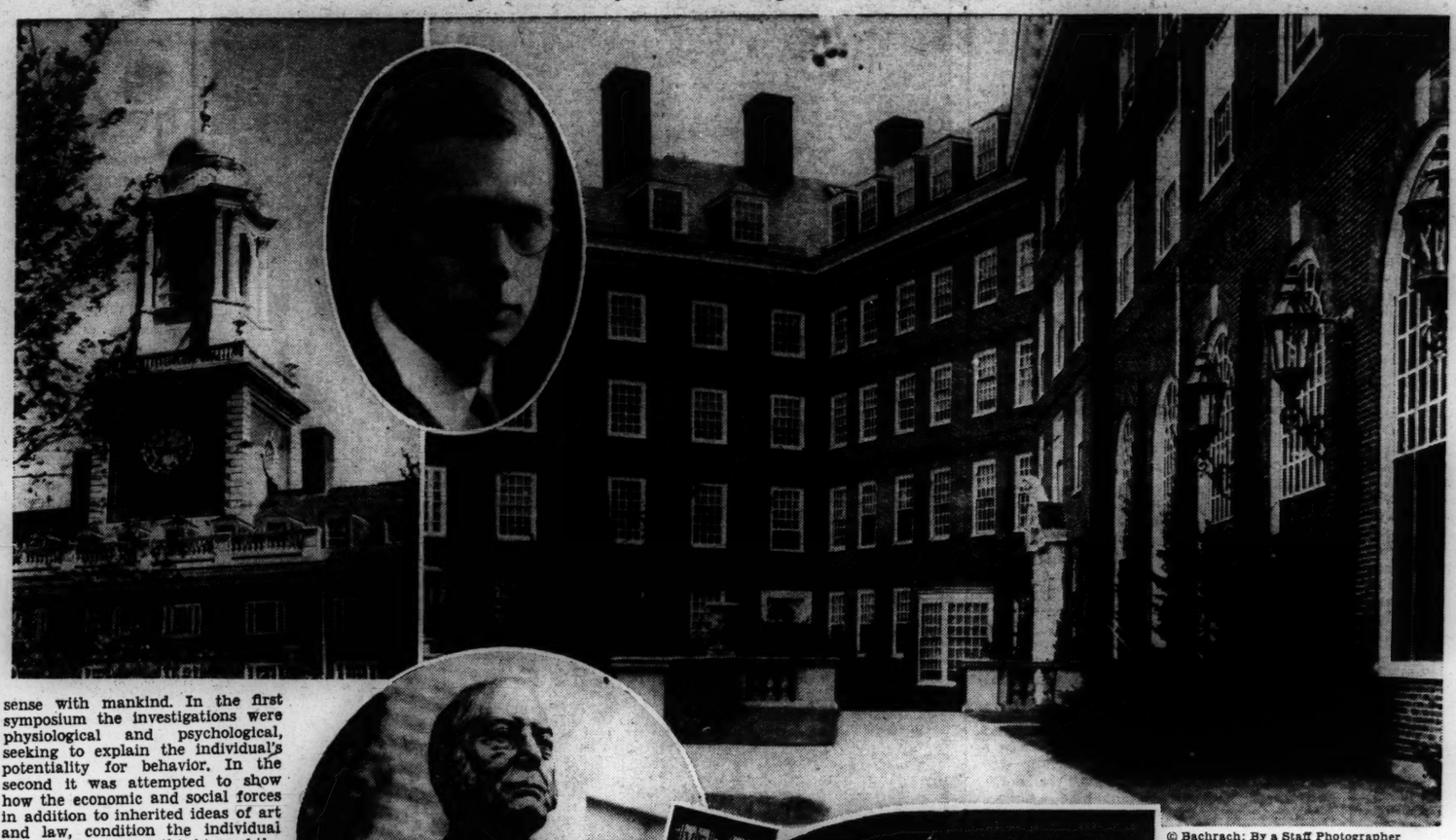
The section on "Stability and Social Change" was the province of the economic, political and social historians. Representatives of these fields delved into the past for examples of factors which, by becoming merely symbolic rather than instrumental, rigidify social structure and rally groups resisting social changes. "The Place and Functions of Authority" marshaled evidence from law or jurisprudence, and disclosed as well the attitudes of a nation or people toward the regulation of group conduct by outside or state authority. "Classicism and Romanticism" was the subject of the final session.

The symposium on "Independence, Convergence and Borrowing in Institutions, Thought and Art," was a study of past cultures. It was divided into three conferences. The first dealt with "Europe and the Near East," tracing the rise of European civilization in classical antiquity and its contacts with neighboring peoples in later times. "The Middle Ages" treated with the development of the northern European peoples, while "East and West" concerned the relations between Europe and the Orient.

Broadly speaking, this symposium considered the origin and diffusion of cultures. It included all the subject implies regarding such elements in a people's makeup as their folklore, their actual cultural borrowings, for example the borrowing of Greek literary forms by the Romans, and the development of borrowed practices such as religion, often with the addition of new elements.

Considered as a whole from the viewpoint of education, Harvard's Tercentenary conference marks a distinct advance. The presence of so many of the world's most distinguished scholars indicates a goal to be achieved in forming the nucleus of an ideal faculty in an ideal international university. The enthusiasm for creative scholarship inspired by these events is certain to be felt at Harvard for a long time to come.

Throughout the entire conference, in the new spirit of co-operation with the press and in the generally apparent desire to share with the public all the fruits of such bounteous harvest as can be readily accepted, the vision of Dr. James Bryant Conant is seen. Expressed in his own words, the objectives of education imply: "It is not sufficient to train investigators and scholars, no matter how brilliant they may be, but to give to a large body of influential citizens a passionate interest in the growth of human knowledge. It is only by advancing learning that it is possible to perpetuate learning."



© Bachrach; By a Staff Photographer

Among the Many-Gabled Red Brick Buildings in the Traditional New England Style That Spell Harvard University's Vigorous Presence on the Banks of the Charles, Are the "Houses," Lowell, Eliot, Dunster, of the Harvard House Plan, With Their Picturesque Towers. Upper Left—The Tower of Eliot. Upper Right—Within the Court or Quadrangle of Eliot. In the Oval—James Bryant Conant, President of Harvard University Since 1933. In the Circle—A Bust of Charles W. Eliot, President, 1869-1909. Below—A. Lawrence Lowell, President Emeritus. Dr. Lowell Was President, 1909-1933. Inset—The Harvard Coat of Arms

Getting Better Acquainted With Your Bible

A Course of Ten Lessons in Bible Study, conducted by Mrs. Berenice M. Shotwell, will be held at Hotel Puritan, Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass., beginning *Tuesday*, Oct. 13, 1936, and continuing for nine consecutive *Mondays*.

This Course is designed to aid the student to become better acquainted with his Bible as the Bible alone forms the basis of the work. No personal opinion or interpretation colors the Course. It brings to you the essence only.

This Course has been welcomed by many students of the Bible; and in order that all who are interested may be better informed concerning the work, A SURVEY—a short period of explanation—will also be held in the Old Boston Room, Hotel Puritan, Monday Afternoon, September 28, both at 2:30 and 4:45 o'clock.
Those interested are invited to be present.

Further inquiries may be addressed to Mrs. Berenice M. Shotwell, 3 Crestwood Drive, Maplewood, New Jersey.

BE WELL-DRESSED MENTALLY
by taking courses in:
ENGLISH: pronunciation, speaking, writing, vocabulary building, grammar, etiquette, literature
STUDY: how to study, to think through, to prevision, how to investigate any subject, how to skim and to read slowly, how to make reports, how to gather and present data
LITERATURE: world, English, American
GENERAL BACKGROUND: English, how to study, appreciation of art, literature, and music, conversation, etiquette
Also courses in other subjects, such as Bible history, life of Paul, life of Jesus, book of Revelation, Hebrew, Greek, and Latin.
Classes held at 236 HUNTINGTON AVENUE, BOSTON
Telephone BLUE HILLS 3997
Miss Edith E. Swift, M.S.
(classes also to be held in Florida and Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania)

DAY SCHOOLS United States
THE LEE SCHOOL
107 MARLBOROUGH ST. TEL. KEN. 5512 BOSTON
College Preparatory - General Course
New Pupils Report Tuesday, Sept. 22
School Opens Wednesday, Sept. 23

The Brimmer School
69 BRIMMER STREET, BOSTON
TELEPHONE CAP. 3830
Girls from Beginners' Class to College. Boys through Fourth Grade. College Preparatory and General Courses. Excellent record for College Preparation. All Sports. Upper School opens Sept. 22. Lower School Sept. 29.
Mabel H. Cummings, Principal

CAMBRIDGE SCHOOL, INC.
Kindergarten to College. Each pupil's studies are planned to meet individual needs. Interesting Hobby Projects. Country Day School for near-by communities—bus service.
Lower School: 34 Concord Avenue CAMBRIDGE, MASS.
Upper School: Kendal Green, Mass.

The Longwood Day School
36 BROWNE ST., BROOKLINE, MASS.
Prepares Boys for Secondary Schools
Kindergarten through ninth grade. Girls accepted in kindergarten and first four grades. Arts, Crafts and Music included in an all-day program
September 23rd opens 24th season.

FOXWOOD
A country day school for boys and girls from 18 months to 18 years. Thorough preparation for college under experienced teachers. Hours, 8:30 to 5 o'clock.
ELIZABETH CURTIS DRESSER, Principal, 41-05 Bowne St., Flushing, New York Phone Fl. 9-2450.

MIAMI
Individual instruction, kindergarten through ninth grade. Emphasis on character training. Swimming.
Poe Outdoor School
Tahiti Beach
Established Since 1926
2511 Royal Palm Avenue
Phone Bayview 567-J after 4 P. M.

GIRLS' SCHOOLS
ROGERS HALL
New England Traditions
College preparation. Advanced courses in secretarial training and home economics. Music, art, and dramatics. All sports with riding. Swimming pool.
MRS. KATHARINE W. McGAY
BOX 196, LOWELL, MASS.

FLORIDA Winter Term
Fall and Spring CAPE COD
Joyous, earnest living in the light of satisfying, dependable ideals. Preparatory and advanced courses. Music, sports.
Illustrated booklet on request.
SEA PINES SCHOOL
MISS FAITH BICKFORD, Principal
Box 6, Brewster, Mass.

Drew Seminary
Accredited school for 120 girls. Thorough college preparatory, general courses. Music, art, secretarial, dramatics. On beautiful Lake Gleneida, 50 miles north of New York City. Inspiring contacts with companionable faculty in atmosphere of cultured home. Student government. All sports — riding. Gymnasium. 54 acres. Separate Junior School. 70th year. Catalog.
Dr. H. E. Wright, Pres., Box S, Carmel, N. Y

EVENING SCHOOLS
EVENING EDUCATION
LINCOLN PREPARATORY SCHOOL
Classical, Scientific, and General High School Programs
Preparation for college entrance by certificate or examination. Classes open to men and women of all ages. Moderate fees payable by installments.
Fall Term Opens September 28
Enroll Now. Catalogue on Request.
312 Huntington Ave., Boston
TELEPHONE KENmore 5800

Secretarial Training
With
Cultural Advantages
AND WINTER TERM IN FLORIDA
FALL AND SPRING ON CAPE COD
SEA PINES SCHOOL
MISS FAITH BICKFORD, Principal
Box 8, Brewster, Mass.

MISS CONKLIN'S SECRETARIAL SCHOOL
Founded 1898. Secretarial and Executive training. Students from leading Colleges and Schools. Mid-town location in Pent House Studio. Placement Bureau. Individual Advancement.
Entrance October 1 or November 2
Booklet on request.
KATHARINE C. RICHMOND, Director
105 West 40th St., New York, New York

SECRETARIAL SCHOOLS United States
Baldwin Secretarial School
(SMALL—EXCLUSIVE)
Central Location, Cheery Quarters
Personal Attention, Limited Registration
Platt Bldg., Park St., near Washington
PORTLAND, OREGON

Secretarial Training
Start any Monday, day or evening. Day school enrolls only 4-year high school graduates.
Call, write or phone State 1881 for Catalog.
The Gregg College
6 N. Michigan Avenue Chicago

ART United States
ART INSTITUTE OF CHICAGO
INDUSTRIAL ART · FINE ARTS
ADVERTISING · ILLUSTRATION
SCULPTURE · ART EDUCATION
COSTUME · DRAMA · CRAFTS
DIPLOMAS AND DEGREES OFFERED
Classes for adults and children. Day, Evening, Saturday
Catalog • Central 7081 • Michigan Av. at Adams St.

TRAPHAGEN SCHOOL OF FASHION
1680 Broadway (near 52d St.), New York
Internationally Celebrated Graduates
Intensive 8 Months' Winter Course
Costume Illustration and Design. Also Interior Decoration, Stage, Textile Design, Fabric Analysis, Draping, Fashion Journalism, Life Class, Day and Eve. School incorporated under Regents. Teachers Alertness Credits, B. of E., given. Send for Circular 7, or Phone CO. 5-2077.
Investigate Before Registering Elsewhere

ART
STUDY PAYS DIVIDENDS
Demand for our graduates greater than supply. This school, for nearly a quarter-century, has specialized in training students for types of art that are marketable.
4-story building. Catalog. Kenmore 2164
SCHOOL OF PRACTICAL ART
883 Boylston Street, Boston

BOYS' SCHOOLS

FLORIDA MILITARY ACADEMY
New modern plant with up-to-date educational facilities. Exceptional opportunity for boys to get first class college preparatory instruction while enjoying benefits of outdoor life in Florida. Convenient for parents wintering in South. Separate Junior School. Highest Government rating. Graduates in leading colleges. Many boys last year from homes of Monitor readers. Golf course, open air swimming pool fed from artesian well flowing continuously, surf bathing. All outdoor sports. Moderate flat rate—no extras.
Write for new catalog. *Address Recorder,*
St. Petersburg, Florida

DRAMATIC ARTS United States
CURRY SCHOOL
of Expression, Pantomime, Drama, Broadcasting, Puppetry, Choral Verse Speaking, Junior College and Professional Courses. DAY AND EVENING CLASSES.
Write for catalog.
Dr. T. M. White, Pres., Box C.
251 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON

AMERICAN ACADEMY of DRAMATIC ARTS
Founded 1884 by Franklin H. Sargent
The first and foremost institution for Dramatic and Expressional Training in Acting, Directing and Teaching.
Fall Term Begins October 26th.
For catalog—address The Secretary.
Room 255-I.
Carnegie Hall New York

BEAUTY CULTURE United States
Learn BEAUTY CULTURE
Dignified and profitable careers for women begin at the Hub Academy. High grade instruction at low cost. Actual experience helps you make quick progress in all branches of beauty culture. Write for catalog.
HUB ACADEMY
of Hair and Beauty Culture
181M Massachusetts Ave. Boston, Mass.

BOYS' SCHOOLS
LEELANAU FOR BOYS
Boys Trained for Responsibility
A FULLY ACCREDITED COUNTRY BOARDING SCHOOL
GRAMMAR SCHOOL
JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
Established 1921
Booklet: William Beals, Glen Arbor, Mich.
Advertised only in The Christian Science Monitor

SMALL CLASSES
Classes of Berkeley are limited to about 10 students. This permits the teacher to give of his best abilities and helps the student to progress rapidly.
Thorough Preparation
Berkeley is an accredited school, its students may certify to leading colleges without examination.
Fall Term Begins September 21
BERKELEY
Preparatory School
1089 Boylston St., Boston
Tel. COMmonwealth 9262

COEDUCATIONAL
Elektor Academy
Gothic Drive at 169th Street
Coeducational Established 1921
Kindergarten thru High School
Encourages Individual growth
A few reservations for Boarding Pupils
Terms Moderate Non-Sectarian
Tel. Rep. 9-4792 Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

SUNNY HILLS SCHOOL
Where no talent lies latent
Pre-school through High School. Boys and girls learn the art of living in theory and practice. College preparatory or general course. Each individual child finds his true vocation and is trained accordingly. Broad cultural basis. Athletics. Riding. Sunny Hills School, Wilmington, Delaware.

BENTLEY SCHOOL
Nursery to College. Coed. Art, Music, French, Sports.
GIRLS HIGH SCHOOL
General and College Preparatory. Regents. College Board Preparation.
48 W. 86 St. (SUsq. 7-1837)
New York City, N. Y

WINNWOOD SCHOOL
Incorporated in 1928
Under the State Board of Regents and The Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.
A school and home for boys and girls from first grade through high school. Open the year round. Art, music and dancing. FALL TERM OPENS SEPTEMBER 15.
CHARLES R. WELSBY, A.B., Headmaster, Lake Grove, L. I., N. Y.
Advertising only in The Christian Science Monitor

SCHOOLS—British Isles
PAXTON PARK St. Neots, Huntingdonshire
A Home School beautifully situated in an ideal environment of Park, playing fields, gardens, woods, and river—75 acres in extent—within easy distance of Cambridge, Bedford, and London; eminently suited to the needs of boys and girls whose parents abroad require English ideals, home training and country life. Bible study, English, citizenship, music, and dramatic art receive special attention. Small classes, large staff, provide efficient preparation for Public examinations up to University standard. For further particulars, apply Secretary

FAN COURT
Longcross, Surrey, England
Prepares Boys 7-14 for Public Schools
60 acres park land and playing fields 20 miles from London
Experienced Staff—Individual Attention
Apply Headmaster Tel. Longcross 20

CLAREMONT
ESHER, SURREY
(14 miles from London)
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Recognised by the Board of Education. Preparation for University Scholarship and other public examinations. International outlook.
Apply Principal. Tel. ESHER 219

Cyncoed School of Music
Heolfys Rd., Cyncoed, Cardiff, Wales
Tel. Llanishen 517
Principal, Ruth Herrenden-Harker L.R.A.M., A.R.C.M., Gold Medal I.L.A.M., M.R.S.T., L.S.M.
"Art Is the Expression of the Inner Nature of the Artist."
Individual and Class Lessons in All Branches of Music, for pupils of all ages.

Write for Attractive VIEW BOOK
The PRINCIPIA
SAINT LOUIS, MISSOURI
Founded 1898
Upper School / Senior College
Lower School / Junior College
Coeducational

When You Write
to schools advertised on this page, please be sure to mention The Christian Science Monitor, for in this way you enable them to check returns received from Monitor advertising. Both the advertiser and the Monitor will appreciate your courtesy.

Our Youth Round Table

Meets Every Tuesday

Manitoba, Canada

Dear Chairman:

Some time ago I was very interested to see letters from a group of Canadians at the Youth Round Table and I felt the urge to join the friendly circle. I enjoy reading the Monitor very much, particularly the Wednesday Magazine Section and the Education page with the Youth Round Table. The Youth Round Table is making a great contribution toward international understanding and friendship among the young people of the various countries. So I am writing today hoping to make some international friendships.

I am a school teacher and am particularly interested in reading, progress in education in the different countries, writing, both prose and poetry, geography and travel. I would be very interested to hear of life, scenes and conditions in other countries as I think it will help greatly toward gaining a clearer understanding of other nations, their viewpoints and problems.

How many of the Youth Round Tablers are interested in the progress being made, and still to be made, toward solving the problem of unemployment? This is a subject of great interest to me. I am always glad to read in the Monitor of the progress being made by the various countries. We must look at the situation more unselfishly and realize that it is the duty and privilege of all to share in the work that is to be done. The work should be divided among the people desiring work, thereby shortening the hours of labor of the work day, thus increasing the purchasing power by spreading it among more people. Also, I think, those of us who are anxious to work should start right in where we are to serve others up to our highest ability to serve. Surely no one can deny us our God-given right to serve and to do right as we see right! My knowledge of economics is limited, but I should be very happy to hear from anyone, anywhere, who would like to see everyone happily employed and abundantly supplied with all good.

(Miss) S. M. T.

Insurance Men Meet President, Answer Knox Charge on Safety

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15—Officials of insurance companies leaving the White House today following a conference with President Roosevelt defended the soundness of their policies.

"Insurance policies are just as good as government bonds because they are largely backed by government bonds," declared Guy W. Cox, of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.

Mr. Cox and Frederick H. Ecker, chairman of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, who acted as spokesmen for the group, said that politics had not entered their talk with the President. Asked by reporters if the statement of Col. Frank Knox, Republican vice-presidential candidate, at Allentown, Penna., early in the month, that under the New Deal "no life insurance policy is secure; no savings bank safe," had come up, Mr. Ecker said:

No Political Debate

"Politics never entered into our discussion. It was largely a general discussion of business conditions."

Evidently anticipating a political maneuver of some nature from the White House conference, Colonel Knox and William Hard, Republican radio expounder, both discussed and defended the Knox Allentown comment.

Meanwhile, other news of a directly political nature rolled thick and fast into the capital today.

Rival interpretations were given out on the result of the Maine election. Also, attention was fixed on the primaries held today in Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Michigan and Wisconsin. The fate of James Couzens, outspoken millionaire senator running on a Republican ticket but supporting Mr. Roosevelt, hung in the balance in Michigan today.

Problems Discussed

Mr. Roosevelt's conference with insurance executives for over an hour apparently produced no answer to the Knox charges. The executives supported the declaration of the White House that the Knox charges were not connected directly with the conference. Mr. Ecker said the gathering dealt with problems arising out of operation of the new social security legislation. Methods were discussed for co-operating with the Federal Government under the new program.

Colonel Knox last night at Helena, Mont., threw away a prepared speech to make a nationally radiocast address, dealing with his comments on life insurance policies. His revised speech contained a counter-attack and a disclaimer.

"It is high time that the Government should be worrying about the condition of life insurance policies," he declared.

Solvency Unquestioned

No "intelligent person," he asserted later, could possibly construe his Allentown statement as "referring to the solvency of any bank, insurance company or other private enterprise."

Mr. Hard was quick to stress this interpretation of the Knox statement. The face value of insurance policies certainly will be paid, he said. "There is no danger on that point; everybody knows the insurance companies are solvent." The danger rose, he said, in possible inflation from an unbalanced budget getting out of hand, and reducing or wiping out the value of policies.

Those invited to meet with the President at the conference were: James Beha, New York state insurance superintendent when Mr. Roosevelt was Governor of that state; William Safford, president of the Western and Southern Indemnity; Thomas A. Buckner, New York Life Insurance Company; Edmund E. Zacker, president of the Travellers Insurance Company Mr. Cox, Michael Cleary, president of the Northwestern Life Insurance Company, Mr. Ecker and Vice-President Craig of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

Republicans and Democrats both expressed satisfaction over the Maine election results. Apparently victorious in all contests, Republicans asserted that a sweeping success was in prospect in November. Democrats took the opposite view. Wallace H. White Jr. (R.) won over Gov. Louis J. Brann (D) in the senatorial contest by only about 5000 votes, they pointed out. A narrow margin like this in a normally Republican state foretold Republican disaster. A Republican victory by anything less than 25,000 votes really was a Democratic victory, they argued.

Homer T. Cummings, attorney general, declared, "The result is distinctly encouraging to the friends of the Administration throughout the country."

Another significant political development today came in word from Springfield, Ill., that the Coughlin - Townsend - Lemke party had qualified for a place on the Illinois ballot with a petition containing 38,500 signatures from 68 counties. The petition was filed by William H. (Big Bill) Thompson, former Chicago Mayor and Union party candidate for Governor. The Union party is expected to take votes from both old parties.

Anti-Polish Plot Foiled in Silesia; 105 Nazis Sentenced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KATOWICE, Polish Silesia — A conspiracy to bring about the return of Polish Silesia to Germany, timed for 1937, was foiled here recently, it is claimed, by the sentencing of 105 National Socialists to terms of imprisonment — varying from 10 years to 18 months—for conspiracy against the Polish State.

All the prisoners were members of the National Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiter Bewegung (Movement of German National Socialist Workers). This organization was formed in 1934. Its principal object was the separation from Poland of the Polish section of Upper Silesia and its annexation by the Third Reich.

According to the prosecutor, the conspiracy was set to culminate in 1937, when the Polish-German Convention on Upper Silesia signed at Geneva in 1922 expires.

The evidence was to the effect that all the convicted men swore to "acknowledge only one leader—Adolf Hitler," despite the fact that they are Polish citizens and the majority are of Polish origin. The N. S. D. A. B., it was stated, attracted many of them through promises of employment. Their leaders were "subsidized" from German sources and were in touch with German officials across the frontier. The trial, however, failed to establish any connection between the N. S. D. A. B. and National Socialist headquarters in Berlin or whether the National Socialist leaders knew of the conspiracy.

The trial lasted nearly three weeks. Some 500 witnesses were examined. The convicted men were also accused of forming a secret military organization with a membership of several thousands, importing arms illegally from Germany and drilling during the night in the neighboring woods and behind closed walls.

When the N. S. D. A. B. was discovered many of its members fled across the frontier into Germany. Pawel Maniura, its leader, and a confederate committed suicide while in prison.

Union Leaders Join In New Labor Party

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Sept. 15—With 21 trade union leaders back of it, the American Labor party today has its certificate of incorporation from the secretary of state following formal notice by Luigi Antonini, its chairman, "that labor has come of political age and will hereafter use its political strength in its own interest and through its own political party."

The declaration of purposes calls for old-age security, the banning of child labor, protective laws for women in industry, extension of collective bargaining, universal educational opportunity, moderate-cost housing, protection of natural resources, freedom of speech, criticism and conscience, and progress through orderly changes of law.

Mrs. Florence M. Herrick of the federal regional labor board, who is the party's State campaign director, announced that President Roosevelt and Gov. Herbert H. Lehman head the ticket in New York "because we recognize the importance of defeating the 'united front reactionaries' centered around the Republican party in this election."

In addition to Mr. Antonini, who is first vice-president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers union, the incorporators include: David Dubinsky, president of this union; Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America; Louis Waldman, New York state chairman of the People's party, right wing Socialist group, and Andrew J. Kennedy, president of the Amalgamated Lithographers of America.

Coughlin Fund Rises To Nearly $500,000

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14 (AP)—Receipt of nearly $500,000—mostly in small contributions—since Jan. 1 was reported today by the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin's National Union for Social Justice.

The Union listed expenditures of $473,380 between Jan. 1 and Aug. 31 in its report to the clerk of the House of Representatives.

The report said that the only money paid to the Rev. Mr. Coughlin during the last three months was $687.50 for "traveling expenses." Receipts from Jan. 1 to Aug. 31 were set at $489,293, of which $197,482 was collected since June 1. Largest single expenditures in the past three months were $27,277 for salaries and $5788 to J. P. Bramer of New York city, for organization expenses.

New York Praised In Prison Report

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Sept. 15—Operation of New York city jails under the Fusion administration received praise today in the ninety-first annual report of the Prison Association of New York. Particular emphasis was placed upon closing of the Welfare Island prison, condemned since 1846, but not removed until this year.

Discussing the crime situation, the report called attention to the prevalence of delinquency among youth, stressing that "the most startling characteristic of the crime problem today is its implication with the youth of the nation."

To public indifference and neglect of personal responsibilities, the greatest single cause of crime was attributed. Yet the nation's crime bill, according to the report, has been estimated at $15,000,000,000 annually. This appraisal, it was emphasized, is conservative.

The city prison known as "The Tombs" was again condemned by the association for its antiquated and anti-social condition. But little hope for a new prison and Criminal Courts building within the near future was anticipated. Tombs prison and the present Criminal Courts building combined "affords a more lucrative volume of income for unscrupulous persons than any similar locality in the country," the report said.

In the absence of funds with which to raze the Tombs and courts building and supply new quarters, the association expressed gratitude that some progress had been made in curbing the activities of shyster lawyers, fake bondsmen and "steerers."

While the house of detention for women continues to be managed as a model institution, the prison rapidly is becoming overcrowded, and recreation space provided for the 500 inmates is inadequate, the report continues.

Overcrowding and political administration are responsible for many unsatisfactory conditions in penal institutions, it added.

Test Case Started On Registering Of Holding Company

NEW YORK, Sept. 15 (AP)—Test to determine the constitutionality of the Holding Company act got under way yesterday as the Securities and Exchange commission filed its brief against the Electric Bond and Share Company in the Southern District federal court in New York.

This company, which serves 10 per cent of the total electric customers in the United States, was one of the firms which declined to register under the Holding Company act, declaring the statute unconstitutional. Suit to compel it to register was brought by the commission last November.

Charges Brought

The commission's brief, prepared by John J. Burns, general counsel; Robert H. Hackson, assistant attorney general; John J. Abt, special counsel, and Benjamin V. Cohen and Thomas G. Corcoran, special assistants to the attorney general, together with nine other counsel, charged the Electric Bond and Share Company with "unclean hands."

"Defendants have unclean hands because their prayer for affirmative relief is predicated on the fact that they have refused, without legal justification, to register," one section of the brief stated.

"Defendants have unclean hands because of their representations to the Congress," another section read, referring to the testimony before the House committee by S. S. Inch, president of Electric Bond and Share, when, the brief alleged, he declared "we are not opposed to any proper regulation which may be necessary for the protection of either investors or rate payers."

Finally, the brief declared the defendants "have failed to prove that they have been damaged, either by the act or by any action or threat of action by the plaintiff, and therefore are not entitled to relief in equity."

Through Federal Channels

The brief reminded the court that the only issue before it was the validity of sections 4 (A) and 5 of the act as applied to the defendants. These sections state that where a holding company maintains its control over subsidiaries and carries on its business through federal channels of communication or commerce, the controlling company must register.

The commission noted that although the process of registration puts no burden upon the Electric Bond and Share, and "prejudices none of their rights to set up at any time the unconstitutionality of any provision of the act, the defendants have refused to file a simple notification of registration."

In this they have been joined by many others. Commission officials today estimated that only one-tenth of the industry had registered, withholding, they said, until the constitutionality of the act had been determined.

They also noted that upward of 50 lawsuits had been filed by utility companies against the commission seeking relief from registering, but declared that the Electric Bond and Share was the first company to have proceedings brought against it.

The commission's brief said that the Electric Bond and Share embraces utility properties in no fewer than 32 states, from Pennsylvania to Oregon, and from Minnesota to Florida; that it serves 2,487,500 electric customers in the United States, and that it derives $214,600,000 yearly in revenues.

German Diesel Planes First to Cross Atlantic

Aviation Comment

Significance in the test flights of the German planes Zephir and Aeolus across the Atlantic ocean recently lies not so much in the fact that they were the first flights performed with a commercial objective in the background but rather that they were the first diesel-powered flights across the ocean.

The flights served to emphasize the dependable engine the Germans have produced from the principles formulated by Rudolf Diesel. By current report the Germans have learned how to operate these engines with almost any type of combustible low-grade fuel. They also have solved and left behind them many diesel engine problems which now turn up to plague American pioneers of this engine.

Tests Under Way

The most conspicuous attempt at diesel power for airplanes in the United States was launched by the Packard Motor Car Company. The accidental passing of the designer caused shelving of this company's interest in the oil-powered engine. The most recent significant oil engine development in the United States is now running on a test block at the National Advisory Committee on Aeronautics laboratory at Langley Field, Va.

In the German flying boat Zephir the engines performed perfectly according to Capt. Joachim Blankenbérg. The plane, one of two pioneering the test flights, was manufactured by the Dornier works at Friedrichshafen close to the zeppelin plant. The other twin ship, the Aeolus, has just arrived on these shores. The two boats are about half the size of the clipper flying boats of Pan-American Airways.

Engines in Tandem

Each German boat has wing span of 78 feet and carries a useful load of 7000 pounds. Their oil engines, Junkers diesels, are rigged in tandem on the single wing, use heavy oil for fuel, and develop 500 horsepower each. The front motor drives a tractor propeller and the rear a pusher propeller.

When these boats return to Germany, the mother ship, Schwabenland, will release them on catapults about 50 to 100 miles offshore. The catapults are tremendous affairs able to move the boats from rest to a speed of 100 miles an hour in 100 feet.

* * *

A discussion has arisen over the qualifications which would make an air line the "largest" in the world. From Pan-American Airways comes a table of the leading air transport systems of the world based on operated mileage which lists companies totally outside of the United States in the following order:

	Miles of airways
Pan American Airways	40,006
Air France	34,000
German Lufthansa	23,600
Imperial Airways of England	21,243
K. L. M. of Holland	11,700
Aeroflot of Russia	10,500

Of the domestic lines wholly within the United States the order goes thus:

	Miles of airways
American Airlines	8000
United Airlines	4883
Eastern Air Lines	3702
TWA, Inc.	2610

Frequency Comparison

By glancing at this list it will be seen that these comparisons are by mileage only. If, however, a comparison is made by frequency of schedules, which is an indication of the amount of business done by each company, the lineup would be different.

In the foreign category, for instance, it would be found that German Lufthansa, in all probability, flies more miles a day than many larger European companies. Similarly in the United States, United Air Lines would be well out in front on basis of mileage flown. United flies an average of about 2,000,000 miles a month. A quick checkup on the matter of transcontinental flights, as one instance, shows that American Airlines operates two trips across the country daily, whereas United operates five. A. D. H.

Hawaii Welcomes 34 Exchange Teachers

HONOLULU, Sept. 15 (AP)—Thirty-four school teachers in the continental United States are exchanging places this term with teachers in Hawaiian schools, under a system started several years ago.

The exchange plan permits school systems throughout the United States and even Canada to apply to the superintendent of public instruction here for an exchange agreement. The territory then sends one of its teachers to replace a mainland instructor for one year. The teachers profit in personal experience and the educational systems gain an exchange of ideas and teaching methods.

The exchange system has expanded until applications from mainland towns and cities now outnumber the percentage of teachers the territory can transfer each year. Transfers of local teachers are voluntary, the instructor being free to accept or decline a mainland offer.

Philadelphia Man Wins Mid West Glider Trophy

TRAVERSE CITY, Mich., Sept. 15 (AP)—Udo Fisher of Philadelphia was announced yesterday as the winner of the chief trophy in the Mid-West soaring meet at Sleeping Bear dune in which more than a score of glider pilots participated last week.

Second place was taken by Art Schulz of Detroit, third by Joe Steinhauser of Chicago, and fourth by Ben Badenock of Cambridge, Mass.

Badenock's ship, entered by the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, won the first place for performance. The Lawrence Institute of Technology ship from Detroit took second place and the A. B. C. glider from Detroit, third.

Hotels, Resorts and Travel

Pennsylvania

SYMBOL OF

PHILADELPHIA'S HOSPITALITY!

Though it is Philadelphia's largest hotel, the Benjamin Franklin has succeeded in preserving that homey touch that makes it a favorite among all travelers. To these thousands of guests who sign its register every week, it stands as a symbol of the friendly spirit for which Philadelphia is so justly famous. 1200 rooms with rates as low as $3.50.

THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

SAMUEL EARLEY, *Managing Director*

PHILADELPHIA

Washington, D. C.

The Political Spotlight

Home of celebrities—the axis of colorful happenings in world's most eventful city. Request rates.

The WILLARD HOTEL

"The Residence of Presidents" Washington, D. C.

H. P. Somerville, Man. Dir.

New York City

A NEW WAY TO LIVE IN NEW YORK

Whether you are in New York over-night or the year 'round you'll be interested in this unique combination. Hotel apartments with hotel service, safety, and comfort plus apartment house privacy. The apartments have complete kitchens and dining alcoves and the hotel also maintains two fine restaurants. Thus you can utilize the hotel's services as needed.

This combination is more attractive than ever now because of a refurbishing program...new decorations, new furnishings, air-conditioned restaurants.

Convenient location one-half block from Central Park: 15 minutes from theaters and smartest shops. Out of the traffic zone. Single rooms from $4 daily. Furnished apartments with complete kitchens from $7 a day. Monthly and yearly rates on furnished or unfurnished apartments of two to eight rooms on application.

The Croydon

12 EAST 86TH STREET NEW YORK

Wilbur T. Emerson... *Managing Director*

Atlantic City, N. J

The SENATOR

ATLANTIC CITY

OCEAN SUN DECKS • SEA WATER BATHS

BATHING DIRECT FROM HOTEL GARAGE ON PREMISES

WEEK-END SPECIAL FRIDAY-SATURDAY-SUNDAY

$10 per person from ROOM BATH MEALS

The TRAYMORE

ATLANTIC CITY AT ITS BEST

DENNETT E TOUSLEY, General Manager

European Information Bureaus

of

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON:

Clarence House, 4 Central Buildings, Westminster (S. W.)

PARIS: 56 Faubourg St.-Honoré

GENEVA: 16 rue du Mont Blanc

England

WARNES WORTHING

welcomes you with hospitality unsurpassed, record sunshine and a cuisine which is the delight of our visitors from abroad. The hotel of pleasant surprises, real comfort and yet—moderate tariff.

Write or wire for Brochure and Tariff

WARNES—WORTHING—(SUSSEX)

HEADLAND HOTEL

TORQUAY

At the Water's Edge in the Finest Secluded Position.

A First Class Unlicensed Hotel. Tennis, Free Golf (Stover G. C.) Garage.

"A SEA VIEW FROM EVERY WINDOW"

London

VISITORS TO LONDON will find at the

Hotel Rubens

Buckingham Palace Road (facing Palace)

Every comfort in refined surroundings at most moderate charges for ONE OF LONDON'S MOST SELECT HOTELS. Every bedroom hot and cold water radiator and phone. Same management Hotel Rembrandt South Kensington

New York City

The prestige of this address commands respect throughout the entire world

THE WALDORF-ASTORIA

Park Avenue • 49th to 50th • New York

ENJOY NEW YORK—INEXPENSIVELY!

ROOM WITH BATH

$2.50 to $4 Single • $3.00 to $5 Double

Famous Table d'Hote Restaurants

LUNCHEON . . . 50c to 75c

DINNER . . . 75c to $1.50

A La Carte service of merit.

ALL-EXPENSE RATE

3 Days—2 Nights

IN NEW YORK

Double Room, Bath $11 person

Single Room, Bath $13 person

Including Meals and Entertainment

Adjacent to Radio City — Conservative Clientele — Convenient to everything

HOTEL BRISTOL

129 West 48th Street NEW YORK

T. Elliott Tolson, *Pres.* • Joseph E. Bath, *Mgr.*

BACK BAY ACCENT

Many New Englanders favor The ST. MORITZ... where good taste and common sense go hand-in-hand... and where the accent is on excellent service.

Home of... the world-famous

RUMPELMAYER'S CAFE de la PAIX SKY GARDENS

SINGLE from $3.50

DOUBLE from $5.00

SUITES from $8.00

TERRACED SUITES and APARTMENTS

ST. MORITZ

On-the-Park

50 CENTRAL PARK SOUTH NEW YORK

"Continental As Its Name"

Personal Direction: S. Gregory Taylor

IN NEW YORK

Hotel SEVILLE

MADISON AVE. at 29th ST.

A Modern Hotel—homelike atmosphere, operated by its owners—Noted for its unequaled location and rooms.

Single from $2 Double $3 with Private Bath

Special Weekly and Monthly Rates. Restaurant, Roof Garden, Cafeteria.

OPPOSITE LITTLE CHURCH AROUND THE CORNER

Hotel Warwick

"The New York home of the Epicure"

Single, $4, $5 and $6 per day.

Double, $6, $7 and $8 per day

65 W. 54TH ST., NEW YORK

O. C. BARFUSS *Manager*

New York State

Hotel Syracuse

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

RATES

Single from $2.75

Double from $4.50

Fay B. Mareness, Manager

London

The Finest Hotel Value in England

a beautiful park of 60 acres, with private golf course, tennis, squash and badminton courts, and dancing every Saturday night—all free to residents. 150 rooms (and private suites) with running water, central heating and telephone. Really inclusive terms from 5 gns. a week. 30 minutes from City and West End. Illustrated literature with pleasure.

OATLANDS

PARK HOTEL • WEYBRIDGE

Telephone: Weybridge 1100 (Private Branch Exchange)

Travel

Enjoy Wabash through service between

ST. LOUIS

and Chicago, Kansas City, Detroit, Toledo, Omaha, Des Moines, Denver, San Francisco and Los Angeles. Also Detroit-Chicago. Air-conditioned.

The famous Banner Blue Limited, between St. Louis and Chicago, operates on a 5½ hour schedule.

Ask any Wabash representative for further information, or write H. E. Watts, Passenger Traffic Manager, St. Louis.

WABASH

SERVING SINCE 1838

NORWAY DIRECT short and convenient route with connections to Sweden, Denmark, Germany

For sailings, rates, etc., apply to Norwegian America Line 24 State Street, New York

NEW ZEALAND

51-day Tours . . . $476 up

Or see Australia, 51 days, $480 up. 65-day tours to both countries. From Vancouver and Victoria on the *Aorangi* or *Niagara*.

Canadian Australasian Line

San Francisco

IN SAN FRANCISCO

The Canterbury

Sutter at Jones

Delightful rooms with bath, many overlooking a real California Garden; an ideal residence during winter months. Excellent dining room.

Single $2.50, Double $3.50

The Maurice

Post at Jones

17 floors, exquisitely furnished rooms and suites, all with bath. Quiet location near downtown district. Fine cuisine.

Single	Double	Twin Beds
$2.50	$3.50	$4

HOTEL CALIFORNIAN

TAYLOR at O'FARRELL

SAN FRANCISCO

Every room outside and with baths (both tub and shower). Every room with radio, $2.50 to $3.50 for ONE; $3.50 to $5.00 for TWO Downtown Christian Science church in same block.

P. Tremain Loud, Mgr.

San Francisco's Only First-Class Hotel Which Does Not Sell Liquor.

COLUMBIA HOTEL

411 O'Farrell Street, corner Taylor

SAN FRANCISCO

Convenient downtown location Near Christian Science church

Rooms with bath 1.50-2.00

Rooms without bath 1.00-1.50

Special rates by week or month.

HOTEL Stewart SAN FRANCISCO

Down town. Moderate rates for high-class accommodations, beginning at $1.50 without bath. $2.50 with bath. Excellent meals. CHAS. A. and MARGARET STEWART, Proprietors.

THE NEW DOWNTOWN DRAKE-WILTSHIRE

Stockton at Post

Right in the heart of downtown city; half block from beautiful Union Square. Convenient to every point of interest. All rooms with bath. Very moderate rates.

SINGLE $2.00 DOUBLE $3.00

Chicago

Clicks

LaSalle Hotel "clicks" with everyone. Every room is newly decorated and refurnished. New inner-spring mattresses assure you a wonderful night's sleep. Now you will enjoy LaSalle Hotel more than ever before.

You'll like the rooms, the food, the rates!

FOREMOST IN FRIENDLINESS

LaSALLE HOTEL *Chicago*

Illinois

The Georgian

Evanston's Finest Hotel Rooms, Apartments; Transient, Residential; Moderate Rentals.

HINMAN AT DAVIS

Evanston, Ill.

FRED A. HERTWIG, Manager

Kansas City, Mo.

FOR THOSE WHO CARE

AMBASSADOR

APARTMENTS-SUITES-ROOMS

400 ROOMS WITH BATH

"KANSAS CITY'S FINEST HOTEL"

BROADWAY AT 38TH

Hotel Bellerive

A Transient and Residential Hotel of Distinctiveness and Refinement

KANSAS CITY, MO.

A Wise Selection!

Rates $2 to $4

Pickwick HOTELS

Kansas City-San Francisco-San Diego

HOTEL PRESIDENT

650 Rooms of comfort — all with bath. Garages in connection ideally located. Shops and theaters next door. Coffee shop. Excellent cuisine. From 14th and Baltimore $2.50

PERCY TYRRELL, Man. Director

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Iowa

Hotel Chambers

CRESCO, IOWA

European Plan — Strictly Modern Telephone in All Rooms

FRED CHAMBERS, Prop.

Noted in Northeastern Iowa for its Beautiful Fireplaces and Wonderful Beds

Los Angeles

HOTEL SAVOY LOS ANGELES

Most convenient Downtown Hotel

CORNER SIXTH & GRAND

$2.50 FOR ONE OR TWO PERSONS

Twin Beds or Corner Rooms, $3

No Extra Charge for Two Persons Occupying the Same Room

All outside rooms—All with bath

Modern in every detail—popular Coffee Shop and Dining Rooms

★ Garage 50c ★ Auto Park 35c ★

HOTEL Embassy IN LOS ANGELES

RATES:

Double with bath $2.50

Single with bath $2.00

California

SANTA MARIA Inn

A delightful inn on the Coast Highway midway between Los Angeles and San Francisco.

Every room with bath.

SANTA MARIA-CALIF

Washington

The Calhoun

Rates from 1.50

Shopping District. No Beer License. Quiet and Harmony.

SEATTLE

Oregon

MALLORY HOTEL

Residential—tourist—not near to—fireproof—refined atmosphere—business center

729 S.W. 15th AVE.

PORTLAND-OREGON

News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Music at the Olympics

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berlin

FOR 16 days Berlin was converted into an international city by the Olympic Games. Although the chief interest of the thousands who came to Berlin from all over the world lay in sport, the opportunity for artistic entertainment was welcomed. The ancient tradition of including musical and dramatic performances within the framework of athletic contests was whole-heartedly adopted by Berlin.

A number of theaters, like the Staatliche Schauspielhaus, gave special performances and even in the Stadium itself and the Dietrich Eckardt Theater there were performances of aesthetic interest. Resembling a Grecian amphitheater, this huge open-air arena, with a seating capacity of twenty thousand, is built in the cup of a valley on the western outskirts of Berlin. With the pine-covered hills of the Märkischen landscape as a background, the spot offers an effective stage for drama and music.

Händel's "Herakles" was given on a vast choral and orchestral scale. Only a Baroque opera could fill such an enormous canvas. Unfortunately Professor Fritz Stein—an excellent choral master—made use of Friedrich Chrysander's version, which weakens the work and reduces it to half its length. In spite of this the effect was so impressive that one willingly overlooked a certain smudginess due to the acoustics. Hanns Niedecken-Gebhardt made effective use of the natural background in his direction of a cast of more than 2000. Martial scenes, mass movements of the chorus, group dances, in stylized costumes by Lotte Brill, enlivened the action. As a grand finale the blaze of a huge pyre illuminated the wood at the back of the stage.

⁂

Of the singers Emmi Leisner's voice was heard to the best advantage. Her resonant contralto gave vitality to the part of Dejanira and filled with ease an auditorium that was well provided with microphones and loudspeakers. Gerhard Hüsch sang and played the role of Herakles with artistic intelligence. The choruses were well rehearsed, though owing to the great distances the entries did not always synchronize. An introductory item—"Sonata Pian e Forte" for double chorus by Giovanni Gabrieli and arranged for bass by Fritz Stein, was tonally an effective preparation for what followed, though not stylistically in the picture.

One had, however, to cope with still larger dimensions in the big festival play in the Stadium. But once again Niedecken-Gebhardt, as producer, proved his capacity to handle the rhythmic movements of the massed dancers. More than 10,000—mostly children—took part in the pageantry of athletic and aesthetic movement. Three of the most prominent German dancers, Mary Wigman, Gret Palucca and Harald Kreutzberg, appeared in solo dances.

Mary Wigman's "Totenklage" and Kreutzberg's "Sword Dance," with Werner Egk's music, provided the dramatic climax of the Festival. Palucca's waltz was an exceptionally graceful dance, giving the effect of improvization. Carl Orff was responsible for the music in the children's scenes. With an orchestra of strangely exotic character, this young man from Munich has produced music that expresses in an astonishing degree the novel conditions of the place. Choruses of flutes, guitars, bass viols, metalophones, celestes, bells of every description and the most unique percussion effects were fused into a pure polyphony perfectly adapted to the rhythmic, melodic and, in the main, simple ideas characteristic of children's songs.

⁂

A concert was held at the Dietrich Eckardt Theater when those compositions already awarded gold and silver medals were adjudicated for the Olympic prize. Paul Höffer's "Olympischer Schwur" made the strongest impression. Höffer, a Rhinelander who studied with Franz Schreker and is now master of composition at the Staatlichen Hochschule in Berlin, gave evidence of his masterly capacities with a "Cantata" in three movements for baritone solo, mixed chorus and orchestra. The choruses are stirring and written in clear polyphony; the solos have genuine melodic invention and the whole work, though modern in its tonal language, has a strong tendency toward classical form.

We heard four pieces by Werner Egk, which included the Dance Music for Wigman and Kreutzberg. His orchestral sonorities with the strange rhapsodic wind-solos made a decided impression. He adopts a free style which contains novel form values and great harmonic daring. The silver medalists were weaker, consisting of a bombastic Overture, "Il Vincitore" by Lino Liviabella, reminiscent of Wagner and Respighi, and an exceptionally long "Kantate zur Olympiade 1936" by Kurt Thomas. The program was headed by Richard Strauss's "Olympische Hymne," a pièce d'occasion of no great originality.

The amazingly cultured art of the Indian Menaka-Ballet, particularly that of the wonderful dancer Prince Ramnarayan and the Indian orchestra, was fascinating in its effect. A solo dance "Sanhar Nritya" and a ballet in three parts, "Deva Vijaya Nritya," based on Hindu mythology, produced a furor by their classical technique of gesture and hand movements.

An evening of ballet given by the Flemish Opera of Antwerp was less interesting for its dancing than for a new score by the young Frenchman Jean Francaix. This short work, entitled "Instrumenzauber," startled one by its daring orchestral technique, humor and ingenuity of melodic and rhythmic invention. A more forcible impression, however, was made by a series of first performances in which the the ballet of the Deutsche Operhaus excelled. Two charming works by the Russo-German, Leo Spies—a scene, "Apollo and Daphne," and a Folk-ballet, "Der Stralauer Fischzug," preceded an important work by a new composer, Richard Mohaupt.

Until recently quite unknown, Mohaupt has written a stimulating score of brilliant color and modern in texture. With aggressive, almost primitive force he stresses the war-like subject matter of his ballet, the chief figure of which was successfully portrayed by the beautiful and interesting dancer, Liselotte Köster. The success of the piece aroused attention to the young composer's exceptional dramatic talent.

Once again, therefore—even in the intellectual and aesthetic contests of the Olympiad—the younger generation and advanced guard, has achieved a triumphant victory.

A Musical EDUCATION

Piano mastery is an unfailing mark of culture. More boys and girls have learned their music at the keyboard of a Kimball than any other make.

Kimball has built up a reputation at the hands of artists teachers and citizens of discriminating character and wise buying motives that is unapproached by any other piano builder. New style R Colonial Kimball Grand embodies a supreme piano value. See it at your dealer or write for details.

W. W. KIMBALL COMPANY
Kimball Hall Chicago, Illinois
Also Architects and Builders of Kimball Organs

Japanese Exhibition in Boston

By Dorothy Adlow

THE great exhibition at the Boston Museum of Fine Arts of art treasures from Japan establishes another landmark. No doubt in the future the exhibition of 1936 will be referred to as a notable event of widespread influence. Bostonians are no strangers to Japanese accomplishment; their museum possesses in its permanent collection a number of Japanese masterpieces. But the extraordinary circumstances of this current exhibition, the distinguished lenders, the occasion of the Harvard Tercentenary which it helps to celebrate, the list of celebrated visitors, the publication of special articles, lectures and books, all sum up to a memorable occasion.

For half a century Japanese pictures and sculptures and crafts have been collected here. A few connoisseurs, a few collectors have appreciated their beauty and value, but people in general have looked upon these treasures from the Far East as something odd or grotesque, something remote, perhaps, and inaccessible. These works must be apprehended in their social and philosophical context, for they are wrought in terms of native conventions and symbols, suffused with qualities of thought which may lie outside the field of our understanding. While those who know nothing about art of the Far East may shrug their shoulders at such oddity, those who have acquired some little knowledge seem invariably to respond with humble appreciation and a pleasurable awe.

⁂

The western world seems better prepared for the art of the East for the disruptions and innovations of a valiant school of painters, called Modernists. A group of Frenchmen in the later decades of the last century dealt a parting blow to photographic realism. They set out to retrieve pictorial art from its slavery to shadow, from its topographic insistence. They broke down the prosaic limitations, rescued the art of painting from the immediate, the palpable, the obvious. The Cubists and Fauvists, the abstract painters and Surrealists each in their way broke and battered the established mode. Their outlandishness and unbalance seemed almost a necessity to reawaken man's interest in the real values of pictorial art, to restore the basic features of design, rhythm, dynamics, expression.

Most of the ideas they sought fumblingly, awkwardly may be discerned in this exhibition, in the patiently wrought, sensitively realized Japanese pictures. Technical extravagances properly applied become subdued. Here in screen or panel we note the zigzag line, staccato dot, sweeping flourish, eloquent expansion comparable to the painting of Van Gogh who held people spell-bound only a few months ago in this very gallery. We trace flat patterns, efficient contours, exotic graces which were Gauguin's special talent. Picasso and Braque come to mind often. And in the landscapes the indications of terrain and the shapes of mountains often recall Cézanne.

⁂

These Japanese pictures, however, for their strange and remote outward characteristics do not shock or stun the Westerner as the modern French pictures did. Methods, crude in the hands of experimenters, are perfected through years of practice. Japanese expressionism and abstraction seem logical and unaffected, mellow and authentic. It is a question whether we of the West have the patience necessary to perfect and absorb the freshly initiated ideas, wholesome and significant as they may be.

There are points of dissimilarity. Take color. It appears that most of the tonal effect is evinced in the color of the ink itself, that color pure and bright and varied, is not used generally. Most artists find color more striking, more efficacious when used most sparely. It is an accessory, an added ornament. Color is secondary, for line is the primary vehicle of expression. The exquisite penmanship of calligraphy distinguishes Japanese pictures. This special talent so carefully rehearsed, so elaborately developed, so sensitively applied makes music, poetry, drama out of the line. It is astonishing how many variations there are of stroke, how subtle, how intricate, how vigorous or exotic the line may be. There is little comparatively in European art which may be classified with it, unless we mention the medieval illuminated manuscripts, the Botticellian line, Degas, Ingres, the German masters.

Other points of comparison reach beyond technical proficiency, and relate to ideas embodied. For Japanese artists the depiction is an extension of thought, a translation of feeling; not nature as he sees it, but as he experiences it. He envisages something personal, intellectual. Once again there is a link with the modern viewpoint; once again the criticism that we of the West have gone to excess, have burdened pictures with thought, and failed to convey it with grace.

The wealth of symbolism, especially in the early sacred pictures, is comparable to medieval Christian painting which employed, too, the language of symbol. The early Japanese pictures are consequently formalized, symmetrical and monumental, markedly a contrast with the diagonal, accented, active designs by later painters.

In this Japanese exhibition there are examples of all types, the strict and free, the spontaneous and calculated, the decorative and illustrative, the devotional. The strength lies in the intensity with which each manner has been developed, the appropriateness of manner to use, design to mood. In this exhibition may be noted also alterations in viewpoint, tendencies toward excessive refinement, overelaboration, dryness, lapses into naturalism. All the works are not equally important, but in their supreme moments, the Japanese painters have never been surpassed.

Another article on this exhibition is to be printed on this page.

Courtesy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston

Illustrated Buddhist Sutra of the Eighth Century, Entitled "Kako Genzai Inga Kyo," Included in the Loan Exhibition of Japanese Art From Japan, at the Boston Museum

Modern in Their Own Day

At the San Diego Exhibition—II

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Diego, Calif.

HENRY McFEE'S "landscape" and Despiau's bronze portrait of Mrs. Sadie May are interesting impressions which emphasize the qualities peculiar to the particular media employed. Effective in the "Landscape" are the atmosphere of the verdant scene and a fascinating quality of patine-like tones produced by an accetuation of the grayish-green oil pigments. Despiau caught the assertive and substantial personality of his subject, through the solidity of his bronze medium. He made it vibrate with life. At the same time, the work is sympathetically in the character of freshly poured bronze which has not been tinkered with too much afterward.

⁂

Likewise subtle and no less true to both subject and medium is Eugene Speicher's picture of "Joyce." The artist made the most of lovely color and the qualities peculiar to his oil pigments, as did Matisse in his exhibited "Flowers." The actuality of Joyce is indicated, but kept within the conventions of pictorial art, neither too flat nor too plastic. Here is true understanding of the painter's problem as it appears even more definitely in Guy Pené du Bois' "Chanticleer" which San Diego has just bought. The woman and the men in this latter picture strongly connote actual persons moving about in space. However, they are not too much like sculpture, as was often the case in Michelangelo's pictures which he signed with the added word "scultore" to indicate his greatest interest, whether he was painting, designing architecture, or modeling figures in some solid substance.

S. Macdonald-Wright exhibits a still-life of vases and flowers. Evidently this artist has returned from the *reductio ad absurdum* of synchromism's jig-saw puzzle of abstract color areas to naturalistic forms which can have some meaning to the beholder. At the same time, he has presented an idea and an emotion through his lively lines, forms and resonant color, somewhat in the manner of the Orientals.

Maurice Stern's "The Dance of the Elements" is an epic work, through the painter's artistic and big grasp of the problem. His Balinese dancing figures comprise a solid, geometric organization which is lively, rhythmic and appealing, perhaps the most important picture in this American exhibition.

⁂

Morris Kantor's "Captain's House" attempts the purely cubistic method of making two bodies occupy the same space, but in his own inimitable way combines it with an almost Victorian chromo-lithographic photography in paint. As the old captain squeakily rocks back and forth before his hearth, his thoughts of the open sea and the sheets spread before the favoring wind are brought right into his little room in segments, obliterating walls and other features of the interior itself.

Quite in a class by itself is the art of Charles Sheeler. This particular still-life arrangement of a dish of fruit with glass and goblet against a singing area of clean jade green is an almost photographic representation. It might be considered a study in goemetry. It neither attenuates the mechanical forms nor squeezes the life out of the subject-matter, yet it somehow seems to have brought the two together, and artistically so.

⁂

Perhaps as satisfactory solutions of the "modern problem" as we have, appear in the following: "Close Colors," a still-life by Luigi Lucioni; Grant Wood's "Stone City, Iowa," and Herbert Haseltine's "Aberdeen Angus," a bronze figurine of a bull. In all three the subject is represented apparently photographically and yet exactly as the artist wished the forms to be for his ensemble as an artistic re-creation of visible material. The significance of the subjects, what they stand for in our world, is clear in each case. Yet the lines, areas, values, colors, forms and spaces are correlated so as to produce the maximum of the artistic. We enjoy the sequence of grays and colors ranging from yellow into green and on into blue-greens in the Lucioni still-life and the spotting of forms in a spatial organization of rhythmic life. In the "Stone City" landscape, truth is presented artistically in the local coloring of village folk, naïve shacks and domesticated animals. The massy and heavy forms of the bronze bull become artistically beautiful in the realized equilibrium and counterpoise of weights and forces.

REGINALD POLAND

This is the second of two articles. The first was printed on Sept. 8.

A Showboat Trouper

Children of Ol' Man River, by Billy Bryant. New York: Lee Furman. $3

FOR years Billy Bryant, showboat entertainer, yearned to act on Broadway and prove to New Yorkers that he was as good as George M. Cohan. Billy finally got there and captured the audience with his curtain speeches. But they told him he was no actor.

What made it worse was the sudden coming of spring, and with it the call of the river. The players were uneasy. They absently tossed aside the menus in the fine restaurants and murmured, "Bring me some beans—and prunes for dessert." One afternoon an actor didn't show up until after the matinée. He had discovered the Aquarium and forgot all about the performance. It was then that Billy Bryant decided that he was doing his full duty in "being a ham and admitting it."

His book takes the reader into a world that knows nothing of the sophisticated theater, a world in which "Ten Nights in a Barroom," "Bertha, the Sewing Machine Girl," and other melodramas that were the mainstay of the Stair & Havlin dollar theater circuit in the pre-movie days, are still sure of an audience almost anywhere that the boat puts in at a landing. Up and down the rivers of Ohio, West Virginia, Kentucky and Pennsylvania, wherever there is a tributary of the Mississippi deep enough to float a scow, the showboat follows the cropping seasons, managing to be where the harvest money is most plentiful.

Billy Bryant was practically raised on the river. His parents were veteran troupers from England, and he grew up with a sharpened sense of the need of clothes, food and shelter, since the Bryants were often unable to obtain money to meet their simplest needs.

It is with a bounding sense of fun that Billy relates his story, dwelling on his resentment of the success of George M. Cohan no more than a youngster in a cheap touring outfit might as a safety valve for wild ambitions that were not being realized. All the more in character, then, is the episode of the meeting of Bryant and Cohan, in which the Broadway actor gave the river man his choice of the Cohan plays to present without royalty.

And so "Broadway Jones" became an attraction on the Bryant Showboat, transformed into a musical comedy. That gave Mr. Cohan an idea on his own account, for he took one of his old plays, refurbished it with songs and dances, and presented it for a run on Broadway as "Billy."

Deductions From a Song

By Harold Hobson

London

NOW Miss Dorothy Dickson and Mr. Walter Crisham are vacating their parts in Mr. Herbert Farjeon's immensely successful revue, "Spread It Abroad," at the Saville Theater. Their places are being taken by Miss Madge Elliott and Mr. Cyril Ritchard, who are well remembered in London, despite a long absence in Australia, for their singing and dancing in the famous amatory series of light-hearted musical comedies, "Love Lies," "The Love Race," and "So This Is Love," with which Mr. Laddie Cliff delighted, undergraduate and other connoisseurs of the late 1920s.

There thus falls to Miss Elliott the singing of "These Foolish Things," one of the best songs of the musical shows of recent years. The attentive and meditative theater-goer will find in this song much to stimulate his thoughts. It demonstrates that, in spite of the mechanization of entertainment, it is still possible for one person to hold the attention of a huge audience, on a stage practically devoid of scenery. Sylphlike Miss Dickson, in a blue-gray dress, is assisted only by the shadowing, shadowy form of Mr. Crisham, and a wandering spotlight, but the eyes of the audience are never tempted to leave her, nor their ears to neglect the burden of her song.

The words themselves gain from the high wailing of the accompanying violins a quality that they do not intrinsically possess. Nevertheless, the words that Miss Elliott, following Miss Dickson, has to sing, are better than those of the ordinary run of lyrics heard on the West End stage. Some of the lines have a touch of poetry, and a not unpleasing rhythm—

First daffodils, and long, excited cables,
And candlelight at little corner tables,
And still my heart has wings;
The park at evening when the bell has sounded,
The Ile de France with all the gulls around it,
These foolish things
Remind me of you.

Trite? Sentimental? Obvious? Perhaps. But the words were written for the theater, and it is in the theater, not on the printed page, that they should be judged. There, with the half-darkness, the music, the evening dress in the stalls, the conductor's baton flashing in the limelight, the almost etherial voice of Miss Dickson, and her dancing figure, they undoubtedly evoke an atmosphere of poignant beauty which trivial things often take on when seen through the haze of memory.

The point one cannot help noticing here is as pertinent to literature as to the theater. The mood of "These Foolish Things" has been many times evoked: in Allingham's "Four ducks on a pond," in the ancient

I wept as I remebered how often
you and I
Had tired the sun with talking,
and sent him down the sky,

and in the modern

As the run-stealers flicker to
and fro,
To and fro,
O my Hornby and my Barlow
long ago!

But this fact does not make it any the less effective. What matters is not freshness of idea but effectiveness of communication. It is better to put across an old idea powerfully than to fumble the newest of notions.

With a word, an intonation, a half-gay, half plaintive gesture, Miss Dickson calls up a whole vivid episode of the past. The screen would try to do the same thing by a series of flashbacks, since it is not affected by the spatial limitations of the theater. But how feeble such flashbacks would be compared with the sharpness of feeling defined in this little song! A flicker of the fingers, in the right context, can do more to disturb the emotions than all the apparatus of an elaborately revolving stage. There is in this an important lesson for the drama, which achieves its best only when it gladly accepts, instead of seeking to escape, its apparent limitations, and uses them to secure a deeper concentration of feeling and of action.

'The Two Bouquets'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

SIDNEY CARROLL, manager of the Ambassadors Theater, has a flair for neatly ridiculing the habits and manners and tastes of our immediate forerunners. A couple of years ago he enlivened the Christmas season of the London theaters with a vital burlesque performance of Dion Boucicault's transpontine drama, "The Streets of London," a play of suffering virtue and villainous stockbrokers which greatly delighted the playgoers of two generations ago.

He has followed up this success with a new piece by Eleanor Herbert Farjeon called "The Two Bouquets," a satire on Victorian suburban life towards the end of last century. It is abundantly provided with music which has been selected from the works of Victorian composers of the second rank, whose melodious efforts are amiably guyed by an excellent company which has been cleverly produced by Mr. Maxwell Wray, formerly of the Sheffield and Birmingham Repertory theaters.

The plot turns on one of those ingenious confusions to which no lesser author than Shakespeare himself gave warrant in such things as "A Comedy of Errors." Two young men, one bashful, the other bursting with self-confidence, avow their love for two young ladies by means of cards enclosed in two bouquets. Unfortunately the flowers are presented to the wrong girls, and much heart-burning and languishing are the result.

But the decorations, not the story, are what matters, and delightful they are, especially the dances and the costumes, particularly the rowing outfit, with long white trousers a shade too tight, and caps a trifle too little, which Mr. Bruce Carfax and Mr. Warren Jenkins wear as the distressed lovers in the last act.

Ambassadors Theater—'The Two Bouquets,' a Victorian comedy with music, by Eleanor and Herbert Farjeon. Music arranged, orchestrated, and directed by Ernest Irving. Produced by Maxwell Wray, Aug. 13, 1936.

Los Angeles Art Activities

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

THE classic century of print making, which began about 1440, is finely represented at The Print Rooms, Hollywood, where a group of German, Flemish and Italian prints from wood and metal are current. Pages from rare German "chap books," Israel Van Meckenem's depiction of Gothic costume and manners in his "Man Playing a Lute Accompanied by a Lady Playing a Harp," Martin Schongauer's gentle and beautiful "Baptism of Christ," Master M. Z.'s strange engraving of "Solomon Worshipping the Idols," all have the pointed character, the beauty of spirit rather than of form, peculiar to north European art of the time. They lead up to the colossus of northern engraving, Albrecht Durer, seen in fine impressions of his "Melancholia," the luminous "St. Jerome in his Cell," and several wood engravings from that masterpiece of the Reformation spirit, his "Apocalypse" series.

From Italy, besides two of the rare Tarocchi cards, come Mocetta's stern "Calumny of Apelles," and that "Triumph of Caesar," which, cut on soft metal by some pupil of Mantegna, recreates from antique basreliefs the very types of men who must have marched with conquering Generals of Ancient Rome.

Inaugurating a new art venture at Hollywood Riviera, near Redondo, the Hollywood Riviera Gallery has announced a competitive exhibition Dec. 6. Thirty-five hundred dollars in prizes will be awarded artists and poets, who will pay a dollar entry fee per item. Until Sept. 20 works by the award jury's members, who are heads of local art and poetry organizations, are on view.

Another new venture, known as Associated Artists and Patrons, will hold its first salon at the Frances Webb Galleries Nov. 1. Patrons will receive first choice from 100 paintings. The general tenor of the works will be conservative. Mrs. Frances Webb is managing director of the group.

Art in the Cotswolds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chipping Campden, Gloucestershire

EVERY summer two art exhibitions are held in the Cotswold country. They are different from most others in that they run counter to the prevailing tide of so-called Internationalism, and aim at maintaining the distinctively British character of the district.

While progressive along its own clearly defined lines the tradition in which William Morris worked is definitely maintained, and does not relate itself to factory production. These marvels of the craftsman's skill are truly at home in the lovely stone houses still being built in the modernized tradition of the country; they demand not only leisure in which to be appreciated and used, but a certain probity and excellence in their surroundings.

Here one may see the work of such well-known painters as James Bateman, Charles Gere, Henry Payne and the tempera painters, Joseph Southall and Maxwell Armfield; furniture and crafts by Gordon Russell, Edward Barnsley, Michael Cardew, and the exquisite embroidery of Miss May Morris, daughter of William Morris.

The second exhibition, also held in August on similar lines, is organized by Henry A. Payne, R. W. S., the maker of painted windows and romantic water-colors, in one of his beautiful old studios at Amberley, Gloucestershire. Mrs. Payne and her sons are also noted artists and craftsmen, and a unique collection is gathered together from artists in sympathy with their outlook. Such displays gathered by one individual are of unique value and prove that there is still something to be said for "Local Color" understood in its best sense.

The Hamilton School of Music

Dramatic Art Department

Two Year Daily Finishing Course Including Voice and Piano

Term opens September 28th

Catalogue on Request

7038-40 West Garrett Rd. Upper Darby, Pa. Blvd. 4147

Rooms 225-227 1714 Chestnut St. Phila., Pa. Loc. 2485

Two Handmaids of Music

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

OWING to radio and the gramophone, the piano has lost something of its old importance as a key-industry. It is so much easier and cheaper to turn a knob and thus follow the practice of the Kings of the Medes and Persians who, Aristotle assures us, enjoyed the pleasure of music by hearing others play, and being shown its beauties by them. "For of necessity," the philosopher argues, "those must be better skilled therein who make this science their particular study and business, than those who have only spent so much time at it as was sufficient just to learn the principles of it." To clinch the matter, he continues: "But if this is a reason for a child's being taught anything, they ought also to learn the art of cookery, but this is absurd"—a philosophical conclusion with which unphilosophical husbands will not agree. No less an authority than Sir Thomas Beecham seems to have certain doubts about the pleasure and beauties of music heard over the adio when, in the manner of another Thomas, he says, "If there are millions of fools who think the noise they hear on the broadcasting is music, may they be forgiven."

⁂

The piano perhaps deserves some of the hard things said about it, but does any instrument open to its player such vast musical treasures? The old school of piano-thumpers, those unmusical blacksmiths with brawny arms who treated the keyboard as an anvil, have much to answer for. But what enchanting, aerial music can be coaxed from the strings of this enclosed harp by composers who love it: a Chopin, a Debussy, a Ravel.

With all the respect due to the Kings of the Medes and Persians the fullest enjoyment of music is acquired, not by hearing others play but by learning to make music oneself. However wretchedly one does it, only in this way can one learn really to listen. And true listening, as opposed to mere vague hearing, is, a great teacher points out, the effort of close analysis, aurally. For the player every single note demands attention. In days when "music" flows like water and like water can be turned on at any moment, too much encouragement cannot be given to those who desire to make music for themselves. One of the gravest musical disadvantages of radio is its constant temptation to careless listening.

Two little books have recently been published which afford valuable aid to the student and amateur pianist. "Music's Handmaid" (Faber & Faber, London. 5s. net) is by Harriet Cohen, well known as a player on English and Continental concert platforms. "It is," she says, "to persuade piano students to enlarge their idiomatic grasp and to come into more intense possession of the inner spirit of music that I have chosen to preface the pianoforte lessons which make up the bulk of this book with what in effect is an attempt to express my personal approach to modern music. . . ." And indeed persuasion tips her pen.

Very happily and skillfully she has framed three imaginary conversations based on actual, written records. The first is between Johannes de Muris and Philippe de Vitry, two thirteenth-century theorists; the second is between John IV of Portugal and a certain Bishop Cyrilo Franco, a crotchety cleric who found fault with everything in the 16th-century; the third takes place between Monteverde and another cleric, the learned and conservative theoretician, Canon Artusi. These dialogues make delightful and instructive reading. Neither "modernist" nor "classicist" seem to have changed their skins very much since these medieval back-chats. As Miss Cohen says, Johannes de Muris, Bishop Cyrilo Franco and Canon Artusi might almost be discussing 20th-century music. But is she right in her opinion that "No musician should have been deceived by the now forgotten post-war manifestoes?" As one writes, a battle royal is raging round some "Surréalist" pictures now being shown in London and the opinions expressed—as usual emitting more heat than light—have a curious semblance to those voiced in her own dialogues. It is tempting to speculate on whether any musicians are now being "deceived" by Surréalism? But one must hasten back to the piano to strike the pacific chord of C major.

⁂

Miss Cohen's piano lessons take us from Elizabethan keyboard music by Byrd, Gibbons, Bull and Clarke, to Bach, Mozart, Chopin and Brahms, and end with pieces by Manuel de Falla and Arnold Bax. One remembers the "lessons" given in the old days by a German virtuoso of European fame. They began with a few scales and arpeggios, then a study followed by, say, a movement from a sonata. The master preserved for the most part a stoical, stony silence. A watch placed at his end of the keyboard was a constant and formidable rival of the male pupil in holding the master's interest. It was known to the disrespectful as the Watch on the Rhine. The teaching consisted mostly of "Bad," "Not bad," "Goot" and "Ach üben, practise, practise." How, the dear man never vouchsafed. Fine player as he was, he was totally incapable of analysing either his own virtues or his pupil's faults.

Nowadays students seem to be spoon-fed. Musical "Quins" could not receive more devoted attention. Here is Miss Cohen solving difficulties in interpretation, style, fingering, ornamentation, phrasing, nuance, tone-color, in fact, all that is left for the pupil to do is to sit down at the piano and do it. Victims of the old teaching "method" of "trial and error" will sigh with envy when they follow, as the present reviewer did, Miss Cohen, bar by bar through the selected pieces.

As she says: "By far the most satisfactory way of developing a student's musical sensibilities is jointly to study with him a composition, analysing it from the standpoint of the player whose task it is to exhibit its beauty at its fullest." It is in this player's analysis that we find, as was said before, one of the best antidotes to that musical inattention of which there is daily evidence in every household where music is on the radio-tap.

Miss Lillias Mckinnon's "Musical Secrets" (Oxford University Press. London. 3s. 6d. net) although including an admirable chapter on Interpretation (with a lesson on Chopin's Study in E major, Op. 10), deals more with the various "secrets" of technique. It also includes chapters on the "secrets" of Sight Reading, Phrasing, Hand Extension, Pedalling, Fingering and Scale-Practice.

⁂

Much nonsense is talked about the impossibility of learning how to play from books. Actually, even with good teaching, the pupil has finally to teach himself—how many have been disappointed by rushing to study with the master of a brilliant player? The intelligent can learn as easily from the written as from the spoken word. And at any rate they run no risk of parrotlike imitation.

To such—and perhaps they are more numerous than is imagined—Miss Mackinnon's little hand-book will be invaluable. She helps them even to diagnose faulty habits. For example, one's eye was caught by "The shoulders should never be raised, Stiffness of the shoulder muscles is a common fault and one rarely diagnosed. It always produces hard tone . . ."

How true that is! Such habit often puts a whole technique into a strait-jacket but as Miss Mackinnon says, it is one rarely detected by the teacher. She has her own methods of relaxation, which may not commend themselves to everybody, but no one can quarrel with her aim. "Musical Secrets" has much to impart to the student, the amateur, and even the beginner who has the laudable desire to make his own music.

PILCHER
Organs Write for literature. Henry Pilcher's Sons, Inc., Louisville, Ky.

'HE GIVETH MORE GRACE'
Music by Edna J. Phillips
SACRED SOLO — MEDIUM VOICE
Refrain:
His Love has no limit,
His Grace has no measure,
His Power no boundary known unto men;
For out of His Infinite eternal riches
He giveth and giveth and giveth again.
Price: 40 cents each, sent prepaid.
Send for folder.
THE MID-WEST MUSIC HOUSE
1509 N. Mason Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Business and Industry

Many Cotton Goods Mills Sold Far Ahead as Buying Expands

Commerce and Finance

Babson Sees Trade Rise, Stock Gains, Real Estate Boom

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Roger W. Babson, statistician and investment counselor, speaking before the Advertising Club in Boston on the subject, "Business Outlook," made the statement that only three times previously during his 35 years of experience has the Babsonchart, illustrating the statistical position of general business, crossed the so-called normal line on its way upward, as it is currently doing.

"The first crossing of the normal line by business was in 1909-12, the second in 1915, and the third was 14 years ago, in 1922. The fourth has just occurred. This means that after six years of depression, business has at last again reached normal. This normal does not mean the peaks of 1929, but it does mean that we have come back again to the average of 1925, 1926 and 1927. We are very much ahead of 1922 when business last crossed the normal line on its way upward," declared Mr. Babson.

View as to Unemployment

"Do not worry about unemployment. If new building and the heavy industries would come back, employment would soon be normal. There would be even a shortage of workers in many lines. Besides, and get this statement: The percentage of unemployment today is no greater than has often been if forecasts were now made on the same basis as in the past.

"For instance, the Department of Commerce's latest estimates place the jobless at 9,550,000. The increase in population since 1922, when business last crossed the normal line going upward, accounts for 14 per cent of this number. But here is the important fact: 25 years ago women in homes and boys on farms who were not working were not reported as unemployed. Today such young people are reported as unemployed. Hence, I repeat that the percentage of unemployment today is not abnormal. The simple truth is that the politicians are taking the statisticians 'for a ride.'

"'But,' you say, 'I have some young friends who cannot get a job . . . I am sure that there must be much unemployment.' It is true that there are thousands of worthy people who cannot get white collar jobs or as good jobs as they have had before; but with a free labor market, whereby wages are allowed to seek their natural levels, every normal person will have a job.

"The difficulty with the unemployed situation is not technological. The difficulty today is two-fold: (1) You advertising men have attracted the young people from the farms to the cities and have caused women, in their desire for more things, to enter industry and displace men. (2) The high schools of the country have educated a surplus of white collar workers. All should have equal opportunities; but school authorities must revise the present crazy and false educational system which is a primary cause of unemployment.

Regarding Bonds and Stocks

"Of course, money rates are abnormally low and bonds are abnormally high. The bond market is today where the stock market was in 1929, when you 'lost your shirt.' I believe that bankers and trustees who are now buying callable, non-convertible, low rate, 20-year bonds for their institutions are making a great mistake. Human nature has not been changed.

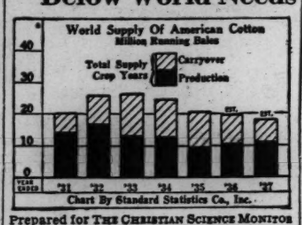
"Bankers have learned little from the troubles of the last six years. They are now speculating in bonds, just as they speculated in stocks during the last boom. I am still bullish on a goodly number of active stocks. Of course, some seem high, and stocks should be bought with very careful selection and diversification. You should see higher stock prices, even although there may be a temporary slump later in this year.

"I am especially optimistic on stocks which will profit from the coming recovery in the heavy industries. I refer to building, railroad equipment, electrical equipment, chemicals, and household furnishings and appliances. Air conditioning, aviation, automatic machinery and merchandising also look attractive. The railroads should be good for a short turn, but the railroad industry for the long pull is licked, notwithstanding the present enthusiasm over increased passenger business. One third of the railroad mileage in this country must be scrapped, while government taxes and labor unions will 'skim the cream' as it rises.

Favors Real Estate

"Do not get panicky over droughts and the condition of the farmer. Farming and weather go through cycles the same as community and security prices. In a few years our western farmers will be complaining of too much rain. Lands in Minnesota and the Dakotas now being deserted and foreclosed at a few dollars an acre, will again be selling for 10 times the present prices. In fact, I am 'bullish' on all kinds of real estate except old-fashioned buildings, which are in the same class with old-fashioned automobiles. Yes, we are headed for a real estate boom."

U. S. Cotton Crop Below World Needs



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE official estimate of 1936 cotton production has been cut to 11,121,000 bales, a drastic reduction from the August forecast of 12,481,000 bales.

On the basis of present prospects, the new crop will probably be well below actual world requirements for the present season, thus pointing to a further improvement in the statistical position of cotton.

SEC—Electric Bond Case Now in Court

NEW YORK, (AP)—The Securities and Exchange Commission in a brief filed in Federal court here to compel the Electric Bond & Share Company to register under the Holding Company Act, held the company had "unclean hands" in challenging the law.

The filing of the brief moved the case, constituting the first major test of the constitutionality of the act, toward a decision in the Federal District Court here.

The company declined to register under the law, holding the act unconstitutional. Suit to compel it to register was brought by the commission, but the company contended it would be "irreparably injured" if compelled to register.

Rise in Insured Banks' Deposits 16 P. C. in Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Deposits of the 14,055 insured commercial banks in the United States, which hold 97 per cent of the total deposits of all commercial banks in the country, increased 16 per cent during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1936, to nearly $46,000,000,000, according to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation. Total assets of the banks rose 13 per cent over the same period, to approximately $53,600,000,000 on June 30, 1936.

Reversing the trend of the previous year, loans and discounts of the insured banks increased 4 per cent in the 12-month period, reaching a total of $15,105,131,000 on June 30, compared with $14,812,986,000 on Dec. 31, 1935, and $14,494,675,000 on June 29, 1935. During the previous year, loans and discounts decreased 5 per cent.

The banks' holdings of United States Government obligations (including obligations fully guaranteed by the United States Government) amounted to about $14,800,000,000, an increase of 20 per cent over the year. Cash and funds due from banks increased 22 per cent during the 12 months.

"The rate of growth in deposits, and in holdings of securities during the year ending June 30, 1936," reports the FIDC, "was approximately the same as for the year ending June 29, 1935.

"Demand deposits continued to increase at a more rapid rate than time and savings deposits. During the year ending June 30, 1936, demand deposits of individuals, partnerships and corporations increased by 19 per cent, time and savings deposits by 6 per cent."

Bethlehem Steel Offers New Bonds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Bethlehem Steel Corporation is offering through Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Edward B. Smith & Co., Mellon Securities Corporation, Brown Harriman & Co., Inc., The First Boston Corporation, J. & W. Seligman & Co. and G. M.-P. Murphy & Co. a new issue of $55,000,000 consolidated mortgage 30-year sinking fund 3¾ per cent bonds, series E, dated Oct. 1, 1936, and due Oct. 1, 1966.

The offering price is 98½ per cent and accrued interest to date of delivery. Thus the yield amounts to more than 3.83 per cent, if the bonds are held to maturity.

News Notes—Southern Europe

(Excerpts From Reports to Commerce Department)

Electrification—As a first step in its electrification program the Turkish Government has definitely decided to construct two large central electric generating plants. One of these will be erected at Karabuk near Zonguldak, and will have a 65,000-horsepower plant. The other will be located at Kutshys and will have a 45,000-horsepower plant consuming lignite. Negotiations for the construction of the plants are being made with a group of German concerns. The Turkish Government, it is understood, will receive long term credit facilities and payments will be made in Turkish pounds which will be used for the purchase of Turkish commodities and raw materials for export to the country supplying the machinery and equipment.

Netherlands Trade—The Italian Government is reported by the press to have taken financial measures which make direct exports from Italy to the Netherlands impracticable. It is said that before the execution of export orders, the Italian Government demands payment for same to the Italian Bank, while the Netherlands demands payment through the clearing system. Italian exporters have informed Netherlands firms that payment via the clearings may not be accepted. Netherlands negotiators are reported to have gone to Italy to seek an agreement on this matter.

Greek Cotton Acreage—Cotton acreage now under cultivation in Greece is larger than last year by a total of 39,000 acres. The 1936 total acreage is 171,907 compared with 132,766 in 1935 and 105,814 in 1934. Because cotton has been found such a good cash crop, farmers are transferring land put to other purposes to its production. The greatst augmentation in the cotton growing area occurred in continental Greece followed by the Peloponnesus. Crop conditions this year are said to be favorable.

Motion Picture Company—A new Italian motion picture producing company, capitalized at 100,000,000 lire (approximately $8,000,000), has been formed with American interests participating. The interests sponsoring the enterprise are planning to make use of the Italian studios which will be constructed in connection with the proposed "Cinema City," near Rome. Production is not expected to begin before next spring. Plans are said to contemplate the engagement of an American star for the company's first picture. According to the managers, the productions of the new company will be designed for the international market.

Radio Broadcasting—Turkey is planning to erect two new radio broadcasting stations in the near future. Both of these stations will be located at or near Ankara, and will be under the direct control and operation of the Ministry of Public Works. Radio has been steadily growing in popularity in Turkey and it is estimated that the number of radio receiving sets in the country totals approximately 6175. At the present time there are two broadcasting stations in Turkey located at Angora and Istanbul.

Silos—Under Portugal's general agricultural policy to increase, not only agricultural crops, but livestock, a considerable number of silos will be constructed in the regions where they will be most useful in the improvement of livestock. Approximately 30 silos have already been built, ranging in capacity from 20 to 200 tons. Experimental silos have been built of steel, but the majority have been constructed of concrete. Necessarily the use of silos expands somewhat the market for ensilage cutters and small power plants. The demands are at present being supplied by two principal American makes which are represented locally in Lisbon.

Banana Monopoly—The Italian Government has authorized the Banana Monopoly to arrange loans which will be guaranteed by the state, totaling 30,000,000 lire ($2,361,000) for the purchase of ships. Banana imports into Italy have increased notably during recent years, and at the end of 1935, the trade was made a government monopoly and all Italian vessels engaged in the transportation of bananas were declared requisitioned by the state. The purpose of the current loan is to provide further for the growing transportation requirements in this trade.

Movie Theater—A new $1,000,000 motion picture theater, one of the largest and best equipped in Greece and the Near East, is nearing completion at Athens. The theater is a part of a large building which will include also a modern theater for stage presentations, a restaurant, a dance hall, and various other amusement enterprises. It will be the first building in Greece to include a modern air-conditioning system. Equipment for this purpose, the lighting fixtures and the projection equipment have been supplied by Germany. An American company may supply the sound-reproducing system.

Lire Replace Thalers—The Italian lira will replace the Maria Theresa Thaler as "the money having legal course in Italian East Africa." Based on a royal decree-law, exchange of silver thalers for the legal money was to be effected beginning July 15 at the branches of the Bank of Italy at rates which will be periodically established by decrees of the governors. Exchange of the coins representing fractional parts of the thaler and of paper thalers, will be effected at the same rates of exchange. The current rate of exchange ranges from 5.50 to 6 lire to the thaler.

Steel Concerns Plan Wage Rises Only as 'Economically Justified'

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK — Saturday's announcement by President Fairless of Carnegie-Illinois Steel Company, big Steel's largest subsidiary, that no wage increase is considered by the company as economically justified at present, was no surprise to the steel trade.

In addition to the economic reasons cited by Mr. Fairless, another reason cited in the trade for postponing wage increases relates to the activities of the C. I. O.-sponsored Steel Workers Organization committee. When the S. W. O. C. began operations in July, it was thought possible that the steel managements might attempt to head off or compromise the unionization drive by the granting of wage increases. This impression was increased by the fact that as the drive got under way there was a sudden increase in company union requests for wage advances.

Door Open for Negotiations

However, with the S. W. O. C. drive only getting under way, it is felt that credit for any wage advances currently granted would be claimed by the union organizers, and since the really serious organization work is not expected until after elections, it is thought possible that another wage increase might then be demanded.

Carnegie-Illinois is the fourth steel company to take a stand currently on the wage issue. Only one increase has been granted, by a small Illinois firm, Keystone Steel & Wire, which granted the equivalent of a 10 per cent increase as of Sept. 1. Republic Steel, National Steel, and Youngstown have notified their employees that no immediate increase is to be hoped for. It is expected that the other subsidiaries of U. S. Steel will follow the same policy as Carnegie-Illinois.

These announcements, however, have distinctly left the door open for future negotiations and possible increases. Republic's announcement, which was larded with such phrases as "at this time" and "for the present," concluded, "We hope that the upward trend (in operations and earnings) will continue long enough to enable us not only to give a wage increase, but also to pay some dividends to our 42,000 stockholders as well." The last sentence of the Carnegie-Illinois announcement concluded, "It is our conclusion that a wage increase should not be granted at this time."

Increases "as Justified"

Of perhaps greater importance was the explicit opinion, given in both the Republic and the Carnegie-Illinois statement, that higher wages should be paid as soon as economically justified. Republic stated, "We believe that our employees should be paid the highest wages that the business can stand, and we expect to adhere to this policy." President Fairless said, ". . . the management of this company wants very much to grant a wage increase . . . There is an obligation on the part of every employer to pay as high a wage as any other employer engaged in a similar industry . . . all employers are increasingly recognizing that to the extent that they shrink wages below a prevailing level they not only are contributing toward a reduced purchasing power in this country, but also are failing to comply with the reasonable requirements of society. . . . The management of any business is serving in a capacity as trustee for those interested parties to industry: First, employees; second, security holders; third, customers. Its obligation to employees embraces not only fair wages but also it goes far beyond that. We cannot forget the fact that in 1932, 1933, and 1934 our weekly earnings were very low. Some way must be found to permit a surplus above bare living costs to enable those rainy-day funds and savings accounts that were lost during the low point of the depression to be replenished. Base labor hourly rates are higher now than they ever have been in the history of the corporation. But this is not surprising; they should be."

An increase in steel wages is, however, generally expected within a few months, possibly at the turn of the year. Indications are that the operating rate will soon reach 80 per cent, with a possibility of even higher activity during the winter. This would substantially improve earnings. In addition a further price increase is expected at that time, perhaps somewhat like the general $2 increase in semi-finished and finished steel which was announced in June and went into effect in July and August. Increases recently posted by Carnegie-Illinois and generally followed by the industry are spotty and are considered more in the nature of adjustments.

Increase Seen in Offing

Even if they wished to do so, it appears unlikely that steel managements would be able to resist demands for further wage increases in case both the improved operations and the 1937 price mark-up materialized, and the latter is almost certain in case demand contiues to increase.

U. S. Steel Corporation's pay roll is about $250,000,000 per annum, and a 10 per cent increase, or $25,000,000, would be about equal to the preferred dividend requirements, which are now approximately $65,000,000 in arrears, the corporation having paid only $2 instead of the regular $7 since 1933. Earnings available for the preferred for the first half of 1936 were $16,200,000.

Although the steel industry is now operating at levels approximately equal to those of the late nineteen-twenties, earnings are substantially below those years. This is because steel prices are still substantially below the 1929 levels, while wage-rates have fully recovered the depression loss. In addition the industry must pay heavier taxation. That the industry is not still heavily in the red as a result of the higher wage rates and lower sales prices is due to the substantial installation of labor-saving and cost-reducing machinery.

The wage increase is expected to favor unskilled workers. Most popular of the requests made to manage-

New Life Insurance In August 3.6 P. C. Above 1935 Month

NEW YORK (AP)—New life insurance production during August was 3.6 per cent more than in August of last year, the Association of Life Insurance Presidents reported.

New paid-for business of all classes, exclusive of revivals, increases, and dividend additions, of 40 companies having 83 per cent of the total life insurance outstanding in all United States legal reserve companies totaled $669,685,000, against $646,371,000 during August, 1935.

For the first eight months, the total new business of these companies was $5,787,067,000 against $5,995,231,000, a decrease of 3.5 per cent.

Decline Is Shown In Lumber Output

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported 544 mills produced 256,484,000 feet of lumber during the week ended Sept. 5, compared with shipments of 237,340,000 feet, and booked orders of 257,738,000 feet.

The industry, at the close of the week, stood at 70 per cent of the 1929 weekly production average and 67 per cent of 1929 shipments.

Revised figures for the week ended Aug. 29 were: mills, 588; production, 267,382,000 feet; shipments, 257,986,000, and orders, 269,318,000 feet.

Standard Gas Net Income Slightly Below Year Ago

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Net income of the Standard Gas & Electric Company for the 12 months ended on July 31 totaled $2,088,173, compared with $2,117,049 for the preceding year. These figures are after allowance for all deductions, including interest on the funded debt and amortization of debt discount and expense, including amortization of expenses in connection with the proposed extension of notes due on Oct. 1, 1935. Total income for the period was $7,176,722, against $7,133,324 for the previous 12 months.

Heavy Purchasing Causes Good Rise In Cloth Prices

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Sept. 15—An avalanche of buying, released by the jump in raw material prices, swept through primary cotton goods markets during the past week, piling up a sales total for the month so far that considerably exceeds an entire month's production from the looms, even at the present record rates of cotton mill activity. Prices advanced throughout the coarse goods division, and many constructions advanced a quarter to three eighths of a cent a yard during the week, and in some of the colored goods the rise was fully half a cent a yard.

Converters, bleachers, bag manufacturers and many other large distributors of cotton goods flocked into the market immediately after the announcement of the cotton crop estimate sent cotton future market prices soaring, and there was spirited bidding for gray goods from then on for last quarter requirements. Many of the fabrics bought for mechanical purposes were engaged ahead for period extending through the first quarter of next year.

Sold Up to Year's End

In many cases the week's trading has resulted in selling almost a mill's entire output for the final quarter. Nearly all print cloth mills have now become fortified with a very large backlog of unfilled orders for last quarter delivery.

Standard tobacco cloths climb a full cent a pound, and sold during the week in good volume at 35 cents a pound as compared with previous quotations of 34 and 34½ cents a pound. On standard print cloths, there was active trading during the past few days in 39 inch four yard 80 square at 8¼ cents for quick goods, while forward shipments were bought at 8⅛ cents.

The 38½ inch 5.35 yard 64x60s were moving at 6⅛ cents a quarter up from the previous week's low, while 6.25 yard 60x48s brought 5¼ cents for various deliveries.

Sheetings Higher

Sheetings were materially higher all along the line, while wide and narrow print cloths were also very active and somewhat higher in price. Carded broadcloths moved in good volume for last quarter delivery on a basis of 8 cents for 100x60s and 6⅝ cents for 80x60s.

In the fine goods section of the market the effect of the rise in raw cotton was not so noticeable, and trading was very evidently less active than in the coarse goods division. Prices on combed lawns were firmer and goods moved in fair quantity.

Combed broadcloths were taken up at 11 cents for 126x60s or for 128x68s for either near or distant deliveries, which compares with 11¼ cents a week or two ago. Poplins were also moving in a moderate way at unchanged prices.

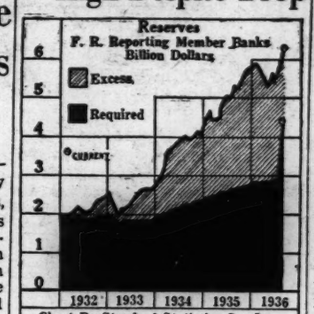
In the colored goods section, and in secondary markets, prices have been advanced even more than on gray goods. Denims have been advanced half a cent from 13 to 13½ cents for 2.20 yard goods, and there have been similar advances in chamgrays, in ticking and in pin stripes.

Canadian Exports To U. S. Higher

OTTAWA (Canadian Press)—Canadian exports to the United States in August, exclusive of gold bullion, were $34,826,450, an increase of slightly over $9,000,000 over the corresponding month last year, according to a report issued by the Hon. J. L. Ilsley, Minister of National Revenue.

The total in August, 1935, was $25,718,868. Increases were also shown in exports to Japan.

Excess Reserves High Despite Drop



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE state of reserves of reporting member banks is shown on the chart for the past five years.

Note that in spite of the increase in requirements, excess reserves are still as large as they were at the beginning of 1935.

Politics No Factor In Business Advance, Says Leonard Ayres

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—Colonel Leonard P. Ayres, vice-president of the Cleveland Trust Company, said in his monthly business review that "the steadiness with which progress has been made this year is more important than the amount of the advance."

"This," he added, "is the first year since the depression in which general business has improved for three consecutive quarters. The steady course of improvement of the second quarter over the first and the third quarter above the second, has prevailed in all the major divisions of our economic life except agriculture."

Colonel Ayres said the political campaign "seems to be having no important effect" in the course of business activity. The same thing had been true so far of affairs in Europe.

"Probably the most unfavorable factor in the near-term outlook is the advance in the prices of agricultural commodities due to the short crops," he remarked. "This is operating to increase the cost of living by raising the prices of food and so decreasing the spending power of workers for other goods."

Colonel Ayres cited as "one of the unusual features of this recovery period" that while industrial production "has increased until it is now back at the levels of early 1928, just before the depression, there has been no corresponding increase in the commercial loans of banks."

New Colombian Debt Service Is Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Report by the minister of finance of Colombia to the Colombian Congress, just released, reveals a new plan for paying holders of defaulted dollar bonds of the republic and its departments and municipalities. The proposal involves a resumption of some service on the external debt but with the provision that any sums that might be applied to the renewal of this service be employed or invested in Colombia in industries or activities tending to have a favorable effect on the country's economy.

It was the fear of some such offer by the Colombian Government to holders of its external obligations that prompted the action recently taken by the Colombian Bondholders Committee in urging the trustees for the various dollar loans to take legal steps in the Colombian courts toward forcing a resumption of service, according to Lawrence de S. Hoover, secretary of the committees.

South's Business Vista Most Cheery In Several Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Levels of general business in the South as a whole are expected this autumn to reach the highest point since 1929. Optimism prevails in the southern Mississippi valley states as movement of the cotton crop gets under way, and many lines of industry expect the best showing in over six years.

Already business in the mid-South is estimated as more than 20 per cent ahead of the same period of last year. Retail merchants say that business has improved about 50 per cent in the last four years. Sears, Roebuck & Co. announced its sales since Jan. 1 have increased 24 per cent, compared with the similar 1935 period.

Cotton Prices Are Higher

Cotton gins are now operating full schedules as planters begin picking operations, with higher prices for cotton this year than since 1929. Dixie cotton farmers may jingle a number of millions more dollars in their pockets than last year. Distributed to practically every small farmer in the South, this added income will have considerable improvement on the purchasing power of farm families.

Department store merchants are busy. New stock is being placed on the shelves. Bank deposits are heavier. Ten and 12-cent cotton helps increase purchasing power more than does six-cent cotton, provided other factors are favorable. Recent lean years have cut short all buying, which is now expected to be considerably stimulated to a higher volume.

Other Crops Also Factor

Although cotton is the main money crop for Dixie farmers, it is not the only cause for better sentiment. Hay, grain and other crops will produce good yields this coming autumn, according to present prospects. In practically all sections, farmers will produce sufficient feed crops to tide them over until the next crop. The southern wheat crop was harvested before any drought damages occurred.

The rice crops are expected to be of record yields this year. The drought conditions during the late summer have greatly aided the rice prospects because rainfall is often destructive. Harvesting of the crop has been under way in Louisiana for sometime and has started in Arkansas. On the grand prairie, near Stuttgart, the Arkansas rice district, growers predict one of the heaviest crops in several years.

Livestock production is on the increase, and record prices have brought a moderate boom to the livestock producer.

Inc. Investors Pays Special Distribution

Incorporated Investors (Boston) has declared a special dividend distribution out of realized profits of 75 cents a share, payable Oct. 30 to stock of record Oct. 1, in accordance with the announced policy of taking full advantage of the favorable tax treatment accorded investment trusts of the mutual type by the 1936 revenue act.

Total realized profits for the year to date are about $3,400,000, says a statement accompanying the dividend announcement. The cash distribution of $919,500 made last January from income may be credited for tax purposes against this amount, leaving a balance to date of approximately $2,500,000 to be distributed.

The current 75 cents distribution will require approximately $2,100,000 and will be followed by another special distribution in December, if there are undistributed profits available at that time.

INCREASING INCOME
from
LISTED STOCKS
Send for booklet
•
Hodgdon & Company
Investment Securities
10 POST OFFICE SQUARE
BOSTON, MASS.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS
In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 16
Blackstone Savings Bank	Sept. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Home Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Union Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Oct. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Oct. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Oct. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Oct. 15
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Sept. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Sept. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Oct. 1
Brookline Savings Bank	Oct. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Oct. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Oct. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Oct. 15

This appears as a matter of record only and is under no circumstances to be construed as an offering of these Bonds for sale, or as an offer to buy, or as a solicitation of an offer to buy, any of such Bonds. The offer is made only by means of the Prospectus. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

NEW ISSUE

$55,000,000

Bethlehem Steel Corporation

Consolidated Mortgage Thirty Year Sinking Fund
3¾% Bonds, Series E

To be dated October 1, 1936 To be due October 1, 1966

OFFERING PRICE 98½% AND ACCRUED INTEREST TO DATE OF DELIVERY, TO YIELD OVER 3.83% TO MATURITY

Copies of the Prospectus are obtainable from only such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

Kuhn, Loeb & Co. Edward B. Smith & Co. Mellon Securities Corporation
Brown Harriman & Co. Incorporated The First Boston Corporation
J. & W. Seligman & Co. G. M.-P. Murphy & Co.

Details as to the terms of offering and a statement as to purchases and sales of the Bonds or of other securities of the Corporation which may be made in connection with the marketing of the Bonds, or otherwise, by the several Underwriters, or by Kuhn, Loeb & Co. and Edward B. Smith & Co. as representatives of the several Underwriters, for their several accounts, in the open market or otherwise, appear in the Prospectus.

September 15, 1936.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

BIG commissions selling personal Christmas cards and stationery. Special low priced line personal humorous cards. New 21 folder $1 assortment. 100% profit. Bonuses. Gift Wrapping. Humorous, Etching, DeLuxe, Everyday boxes. Free samples. Wallace Brown, Inc., 225 Fifth Ave., Dept. 313, New York.

CHRISTMAS Card Triumph! Bigger profits selling finest 21 folder $1 assortment. Latest double folds, parchments, mother-pearls, embossings. Request samples. Doehla, Fitchburg S-24 Mass.

Christmas Cards. 100% profit selling exquisite 21 folder $1 assortment. Gift Wrappings. Everydays. Christmas Notes. Experience unnecessary. Request samples. Terry Studios, 501 Westfield, Mass.

EXTRA cash selling 21 folder $1 Christmas assortment. 100% profit. Bonus 10 other boxes. Experience unnecessary. Samples on approval. Schwer Dept. 289, Westfield, Mass.

NEW 3-WAY PROFIT PLAN on Christmas Greetings includes box containing 16 fine French-fold Greetings, 16 envelopes, and 48 new SnapApart Christmas Seals, 80 pieces costing you 25c. Also Personal Greetings and Individual Cards at prices making sales easy. You double your money. Be first. Get sample set on approval. AMERICAN CARD CO., Dept. A-96, Lancaster, Pa.

PAINTINGS

AINSLIE GALLERIES, established half century, offer lovely, colorful, joyous paintings of California; they will make you happy. Address AINSLIE GALLERIES, Coronado, Calif.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, The Ilkley, 178 Huntington Ave., opposite The Mother Church—Attractive rooms, all new inner-spring mattresses, running water, elevator, garage. MRS. GIFFORD, COM. 7862.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

IF YOU AGREE TO SHOW THEM TO FRIENDS, I'll send you 2 Snag-Proofed Silk Stockings FREE and show you how to earn up to $23 a week in commission; state size. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. G-13, Indianapolis, Ind.

NEW FALL STYLES READY—Refined ladies to show nationally known line of Ladies' Dresses, Lingerie, Men's Shirts, etc. Earn up to $25.00 weekly in commissions. Full or spare time. Opportunity for advancement to manager's position. Write fully first letter. Dept. M, Matthews Mfg. Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND

BLACKPOOL—"Briarcliffe" Private Hotel, 400 North Prom.—Full board from 8/6, bed and breakfast from 5/-; hot and cold, separate tables; highly recommended. Tel. 51585.

BOSCASTLE, CORNWALL—**Welltown Manor** Beautiful Elizabethan Guest House (1590); in heart of King Arthur's country; every modern convenience; home comforts; moderate terms.

BOURNEMOUTH. E. "WINDYRIDGE," SEAWARD AVE.—Comfortable guest house, with home comforts; close to sea; from 2 gns. Mrs. Sadler.

BOURNEMOUTH 'PHONE 886
DERBY ROAD WIMBLEDON HALL
(East Cliff)
Beautiful for situation; the joy of the East Cliff; 4 minutes Christian Science church; hot and cold all rooms, central heating; dining room accommodates 100; fine large sun lounge. Winter from 2½ gns., Spring 2½ gns, Summer 3 gns; well recommended; tariff. S M. Horspool.

BOURNEMOUTH
'EAST CLIFF Lynton Court
Next door Christian Science church
46 rooms (15 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room; acre grounds; everything for perfect holiday. Summer from 3 guineas. Tariff on request. C. S. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH CRAIGLEITH
DERBY ROAD
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, good food and cooking. Every modern comfort provided. Highly recommended. Three minutes' walk to sea and Christian Science church. Terms from 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH ARNCOTT HALL
POOLE ROAD
A modern comfortable hotel; 45 bedrooms, hot and cold water radiators, private bathrooms, electric lift; tennis; near sea, beach huts inclusive terms from 3 gns.

BOURNEMOUTH. 5, "Craigrie," Southern Road—Close sea; excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. S'bourne 1161.

BOURNEMOUTH, 111 Talbot Road—Guest house, well appointed; facing south; garage; central heating; near golf, tennis; from 2½ gns.

BOURNEMOUTH WEST CLIFF ROAD
Staffield House Comfy Modern, Quiet
MR and MRS TURVEY
BOURNEMOUTH, Balincourt, 58 Christchurch Rd. (opp. Christian Science church) from 2 gns. centrally heated, garage. Mr. and Mrs. Hall. Tel. 2962.

Near BOURNEMOUTH. BURNBRAE GUEST HOUSE—Country surroundings; near buses, golf course and riding school, tennis; beach nut. Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Longham, Wimborne Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28. Station: Bournemouth Central.

BRIGHTON Claridge 34 Oriental Place, 2 doors sea—Board residence from 2½ gns.; hot and cold water in bedrooms; near church. CAPT. WALSH. Tel. 364611.

EASTBOURNE
SANDHURST
PRIVATE HOTEL
Sussex Private Hotels Ltd.
Grand Parade, finest position on sea front, south aspect. Central heating. Gas or electric fires running water in all bedrooms. Terms moderate. Telephone 797.

HINDHEAD Punchbowl Inn (Temperance)—Good centre motoring; golf; walking; high altitude bracing; easy distance London weekends; Terms moderate.

LEEDS—Maribeck Hotel, 2 Coventry Place. Commercial and family home comforts terms £2 weekly. Phone 29401.

LIVERPOOL—Antrim Private Hotel, 73 Mount Pleasant. Running water—hot and cold in every bedroom. JACK MONTGOMERY. Royal 5239.

LONDON
AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern, Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2
Quite near Christian Science church.
En pension fr. 3½ gns. p. w. Daily 12/6. Bed, Breakfast, Bath fr. 8/6. NO EXTRAS. Lift. Hot and Cold. Central Heating. Garage. Night Porter. Ph. Bay 3616.
Tariff from Resident Proprietor.
Cable "Grantleigh, Padd., London."
Much used by readers of The Christian Science Monitor
Quiet assured Day and Night.

LONDON—ARDEN HOUSE
60-61, PRINCES SQUARE, W. 2.
Spotless cleanliness excellent food running water in all rooms and a hundred and one other personal comforts. Full Board 45/- to 63/-; partial from 40/-; bed-breakfast-bath from 30/-. Reduction for doubles.

LONDON
CUMBERLAND HOUSE HOTEL
51/3/5 Earls Court Square, S W 5
Phone Flaxman 0830
Pleasantly situated convenient Shopping centre; hot and cold and gas fires in every room; readers of this paper welcomed; bed and breakfast, 6/6 per day 10/6; residents 2½ gns. Write for tariff.

LONDON, BEAUMONT 17 PRINCES SQ BAYSWATER. W 2—Good table, every comfort, bridge, running water in every room; from 45/-. Resident proprietors.

LONDON, PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL, W 2 (close to Christian Science church)—Passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London, inclusive terms from 3½ gns per week.

LONDON, Fleming's Hotel, 10 Kensington Gardens Square, W. 2—Quiet; gas fires; constant hot water; from 2½ gns.; bed and breakfast 6/6; Scottish proprietress, Bayswater 1751.

London. QUEENS GATE HOUSE
127-128 Queens Gate, S. W. 7. Ken. 7226
Two minutes S. Kensington Station
Hot and cold water, gas fires, telephone, central heating in every bedroom. From £4.4s. single; £7.7s. double; 8/6 bed, breakfast.

NORTHUMBERLAND, WHITLEY BAY, Harlaw Hotel, South Parade—Well appointed, commendable; adjoining promenade; personal supervision. MRS. OSWALD ALLISON. Tel. 1110.

SOUTHPORT—Talbot Private Hotel, Central Heating. Gas Fires. Hot and Cold Water in Bedrooms. Very Central and Close to Christian Science church. Terms From 9/- Per Day. Garage Near. Phone 300011.

TORQUAY—ROBIN HILL HOTEL
Ideal situation 5 minutes sea front, and shops, central heating throughout, hot and cold water in all bedrooms from 3 gns, no extras. Proprietors MR AND MRS S HALE. Tel. Liv. 3262. London Nr. Crystal Palace.

BEAULIEU HEIGHTS HOTEL
264 South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
15 acres beautiful grounds 400 feet above sea level. IDEAL IN SUMMER.
Moderate Terms. Brochure on Request.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE Regent Private Hotel, superior board residence; electric light, central heating, garden, garage 55-59 Osborne Road. Tel. 906 Jesmond.

SHAKESPEARE'S COUNTRY in Stratford-on-Avon—Mr. and Mrs. Graves will welcome you to their beautiful English home, offering rest, comfort and peace; 30 bedrooms, 46 acres; riding, tennis, swimming; from 3½ gns. Edstone Hall, Wootton Wawen, Warwickshire.

SOUTHSEA Sandringham Hotel. Ideal position facing sea, sunny balcony, good catering, lift; night porter. Phone Portsmouth 73863.

SOUTHPORT Dunrowan Private Hotel, 47 Promenade, Central—Hot and cold all bedrooms; electric fires; from 3 gns. Tel. 2737.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe

ENGLAND
(Continued)

SOUTHPORT, CLIFTON HOTEL, Promenade. R. A. C., A. A. Fully Equipped. Lift. Orchestra. Dancing. Tennis. Golf. Bathing. Garage. Telephone 4141. Telegrams, Marine.

SURREY HILLS
Visitors to beautiful Surrey, England, will find
THE COTMANDENE PRIVATE HOTEL, DORKING
a most comfortable and happy place to stay for a long or short visit. Delightful gardens, every comfort and consideration. Near London: train or coach. Moderate terms. Proprietors: Mr and Mrs A. H. Pertwee.

TORQUAY BABBACOMBE
ROSE GRANGE
Faultless cuisine and service. Central heating, hot and cold all bedrooms. Luxurious restful beds. Ballroom. Billiards. Garage 18 cars. 150 yards famous Downs and Beaches. Golf and tennis near. Personal Supervision. Terms from 3½ gns.

TORQUAY
Crofton House Hotel
Quiet Situation. Four Minutes to Sea. Comfortable Beds. Excellent Cooking.
From 3½ gns.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS—St. Ermin's Hotel, elevated southern position; gas fires in bedrooms; centrally heated; terms moderate; tariff from Proprietors, MR. and MRS. ASHFORD KING. Phone 1123.

Weston-super-Mare, Somerset
Welbeck Private Hotel
Midway between Madeira Cove and Winter Gardens
Central Heating, Hot and Cold Water in all rooms
E. Stray, Proprietress. Phone 958

WORTHING—Clear View Private Hotel, facing sea, passenger lift; hot and cold water and gas or electric fires in bedrooms; excellent food, guests' requirements studied; 1 minute's walk to bus for church; terms 3 to 5 gns. Phone 326.

SCOTLAND

EDINBURGH—MARWICK HOTEL, Inverleith Terrace; min. church and cars; hot and cold water, central heat, quiet, moderate. Tel. 248411.

GLASGOW Fitzroy Hotel, 1 Fitzroy Place, Sauchiehall St.—1 minute Christian Science church; hot water and electric fires in all bedrooms; every comfort; moderate; garage adjacent. Tel. Douglas 332. Telegrams, Fitzotel.

GLASGOW—Grosvenor Hotel, Botanic Gardens, running water in bedrooms, automatic lift, garage, comfortable, splendid outlook. Tel. Western 2796 (A. A., R. A. C.)

NORTH BERWICK. Bon Accord Hotel, Marmion Road—Convenient station, golf and tennis; open March to October. MISSES TURNBULL and FINLAY. Phone 77.

FRANCE—Paris

FRANCE—Paris vicinity; excellent accommodation found in well-appointed house edge of St. Cloud Park; paying guests taken and separate part of house available for family desiring to remain long period; terms from Frs. 40.-. MME. ANTOINE, 10 rue des Dames-Marie Sèvres Ville d'Avray (S & O).

Paris, France
HOTEL DES EMPEREURS
20 RUE JEAN-JACQUES ROUSSEAU
Central, Quiet and Comfortable, Homelike atmosphere.
Rooms single and double from Frs. 15.-
Breakfast Frs. 5.-
Dinner Frs. 10.- and Frs. 15.-

PARIS—FAMILY HOME. 5 rue Péguy 6e. Al. comforts—good cuisine—French conversation—from Frs. 30.- per day. Chaperon.

SAINT GERMAIN-EN-LAYE (S & O)—Paris vicinity. PAVILLON MIRABEAU, 11 rue de Metz. Home atmosphere. Modern comfort. Good cooking. Students and families received. From Frs. 250 weekly.

FRANCE—Provinces

CANNES (A.M.) Avenue de Vallauris
HOTEL-PENSION "LA GARDE"
Homelike atmosphere. Terms from Frs. 30-35 daily.

SWITZERLAND

HOTEL JURA
ZÜRICH
Stampfenbachstrasse 26
Besitzerin: Frau Elise Mayer
Tel. 25.187

LUGANO—Hôtel Minerva
Modern comfort.
Inclusive terms from Fr. 7.50.

ZÜRICH
Pension Uto, Villa Sumatra
Distinguished Family Pension
Sumatrastrasse 20 Tel. 28.801

THUN
HOTEL FALKEN

Local Classified
Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS

SOUTHPORT—Select apartments; board residence, near Promenade and Lord St.; moderate. Webster & Davies "Norlands." 23 Saunders St.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

BOURNEMOUTH—Cheerful home near sea and country; individual tuition; twenty years' experience; excellent testimonials. MISSES JARVIS and TURLAND, Kingsthorpe, Swanmore Road, W. Southbourne.

SUSSEX—Happy home life for children requiring special care and individual teaching. MISS BARNES. The Red House, Ashacre Lane, Worthing. Phone Swandean 461.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

BOURNEMOUTH—Unique opportunity offered married couple share happy, comfortable home, garden, near golf, tennis, bowls, shops; Christian Scientists preferred. Box W-478, BCM/CSM, London.

BRIGHTON, SHANKLIN HOUSE, 14, Oriental Place—Central; quiet; excellent cuisine; 1 minute sea; sea view from balcony; terms from 2½ gns. weekly. Personal supervision. MISS E M FEARSE.

BRISTOL, 7, at 8 Queen's Drive—Near downs, church, buses, in lady's comfortable home; garage; terms moderate.

POST WANTED

GLASGOW—As companion to lady or someone needing care. MISS BOSWELL, 30 The Cottages, Inchinnan, Renfrewshire.

YOUNG lady desires post with children; or willing to learn anything; has had 12 years' experience as telegraphist. Box W-467, BCM/CSM, London.

England

CUMBERLAND

CARLISLE

CLARK BROS. & CO., LTD.
Nurserymen, Seedsmen and Florists
65 Scotch Street, Carlisle
• • •
Now is the time to plant Bulbs, Shrubs, Rose and Fruit trees. Catalogues on application.
Specialists in Floral Designs, etc.

J. DRINKALL
Castle Street, Carlisle
FOOTWEAR SPECIALIST
Agent for
STARTRITE
Children's Footwear

McGLASSONS
St. Albans Row, Carlisle
For
Fish, Game and Poultry
Phone 198-199 (2 lines) Patronized by Royalty

CHESHIRE

BIRKENHEAD

E. PECKHAM
High Class Butcher
Canterbury Lamb a Speciality
40 OXTON ROAD, BIRKENHEAD
Tel. 892
Personal Supervision

Artistic Millinery
Coats, Gowns, Jumper Suits, Sports Clothes
MAISON DORÉ
B'head 772 249 GRANGE ROAD

DERBYSHIRE

DERBY

The Right Garment for Every Occasion
STREET WEAR
Suits Gowns Coats
Colonial Outfits and Trousseaux a Special Feature
Queen Street Corner Phone 2178

DURHAM

LOW FELL

ZILLAH TAIT
LADIES' OUTFITTER
GOWNS *a Speciality*
7, Durham Road, Low Fell Tel. 76993

LAKE DISTRICT

KENDAL

WATSON BROS.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Outfitters
Agents for Lotus and Delta Shoes
61 Highgate, Kendal
Westmorland.
Tel. 348

E. H. BOOTH & Co. LTD.
Italian Warehousemen
45 HIGHGATE, KENDAL
Try our own make Strawberry Jam

LANCASHIRE

ACCRINGTON

Bailey's
BRABERS LTD
For STYLE, VALUE and SERVICE in
LADIES' FASHIONS
Church St. and Holme St., Accrington

R. McKNO
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
92 Blackburn Road (Gentlemen)
3 Station Road (Ladies)

ARNOLD RILEY
General Contractor, Joiner, etc.
MARL TERRACE SAW MILLS
Office: 185, Manchester Rd. Tel. 2808

TREVELYAN H. YOUNG
Scientific Foot and Shoe Fitting Specialist
Arcade Corner, Church St. Tel. 3054

BLACKPOOL

Miss F. L. Spring
Exclusive Gowns, Coats and Millinery
FUR COATS and FURS A SPECIALITY
9 QUEEN STREET
BLACKPOOL PHONE 3114

BOLTON

WHITEHEADS
FOR CURTAINS AND LOOSE COVERS
Curtains Made Free
The Fur Store, Deansgate

FOR YOUR TABLE or TENNIS CLUB
Young's Confectionery
134 Belmont Road
478 Blackburn Road Tele. Eagley 54
19 Newport Street Tele. Bolton 3157
17a Oxford Street

COAL
For Quality and Service
Send p. c. to
HARRY GREENHALGH
1 FIRST STREET, BARROW BRIDGE
Weekly Motor Deliveries or Loads Loose or in Bags
My speciality, "WALLSEND COBBLES"

LIVERPOOL

Clay & Abraham, Ltd.
87 BOLD STREET 18 LORD STREET
23 TITHEBARN STREET
Old English Lavender Water and Eau de Cologne as supplied to the late Queen Victoria.
Everything for the Toilet

COOPERS
Stock all Nationally Advertised Foods and Kindred Goods
CHURCH STREET, LIVERPOOL

HAROLD E CUBLEY LTD
DECORATORS, ETC
2 HARDMAN STREET
ROYAL 2583

LANCASHIRE

LIVERPOOL
(Continued)

T. & S. BACON LTD
ESTABLISHED 1825
VAN RAALTE
Style Hosiery, Underthings, Gloves
BOLD ST., LIVERPOOL

Salisbury Laundry Ltd.
Shirts and Collars a Speciality
Ladies' Dresses Beautifully Laundered
Smithdown Road Tel. Wavertree 568

MILLINERY
GOWNS
EDITH HIBBARD
25 BASNETT STREET Royal 2134
LIVERPOOL
HOSIERY
KNITWEAR

J. Collinson & Co.
Established 1831
34-36 BOLD STREET Royal 2618
EXCLUSIVE FOOTWEAR
Agents for CANTILEVER SHOES

TAILOR *Gentlemen for Ladies and*
Autumn Designs Now In
Agents for DUNLOP RAINCOATS
T. ROBERTS & CO.
7 Sth CASTLE STREET Bank. 4520

LYTHAM—ST. ANNES

Tel. St. Annes 303
Marion Johns
Ladies' and Children's Hairdresser

Williams, Deacon's Bank Chambers, 1, Orchard Road, St. Annes-on-the-Sea

Thistlethwaite & Edgar
Electrical Engineers and Contractors
Back St. Annes Road West,
St. Annes-on-the-Sea Telephone 47

MILLINERY
CHAS. HORNE
Orchard Road
St. Annes-on-the-Sea
KNITWEAR, GLOVES, HOSIERY

MANCHESTER

Dickson Robinson
Limited
SEEDSMEN TO H. M. THE KING
Garden and Farm Seeds, Bulbs, Plants, Roses, etc.
Catalogue Free. Please Ask for it.
CATHEDRAL STREET
MANCHESTER

MARSHALL & SNELGROVE
(FRANK DRURY LTD)
Exclusive Fashions
RESTAURANT
St. Ann's Place, Manchester

EVERSOFT UPHOLSTERY
Pure Materials. Made entirely by us in our new Workshops.
"HONEST UNDER THE COVER"
Double Sprung. All Double Hair Stuffing.
Divan Chairs from £4.17.6.
Settees from £8.19.6.
100 Sets of Upholstery on view from £10.10.0 to £97 10.0. 80 Model Rooms. Two acres Showrooms.
J. & J. SHAW LTD.
70 Oxford Street, Manchester

Motor Cars and Accessories

Every make of car supplied Repairs a speciality
FRANK LEWIS
MARKET STREET GARAGE, STRETFORD
Phone Longford 2090

MARSH'S
10 KING STREET, MANCHESTER
Makers of
Saddlery, Bags, Trunks, and all Leather Goods, Picnic Baskets, etc.
Ladies' Handbags and Purses, Dog Beds, Collars, Leads, etc.

SMITH'S Ltd.
Millinery, Gown and Knitwear Specialists
POPULAR PRICES
32 OLDHAM STREET MANCHESTER
(and at Bolton and Chorlton)

High Class and Artistic Social Stationery for All Occasions
Large Selection of Greeting Cards
A. & S. WALKER, Ltd.
King Street St. Ann's Passage
Victoria Street Corner, MANCHESTER

ROCHDALE

FURNISH OUT OF INCOME at Ivesons of Rochdale
Art Furnishers 42 Drake St
TELEPHONE ROCHDALE 2292

For Good Quality Tailoring
Ladies' and Gentlemen's at reasonable prices
TEL. 3931
S & S SENIOR
28 YORKSHIRE STREET

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

LANCASHIRE

SOUTHPORT

THE HOUSE FOR GIFTS
BROADBENTS LTD.
Extend a very cordial invitation to Visitors to
"WALK THRO"
Their Store at convenience
Cafe ● Reading Room ● Post Office

WOODHEAD'S CAFES
LORD STREET AND CHAPEL STREET
Light Luncheons
High Teas — Suppers
Orchestral Music Daily

A Southport Feature
MATTI & TISSOT'S
Fine Cafe
335 LORD STREET
Confectionery, Chocolates, Home Made Sweets
Chocolaterie also at 165 Lord Street

Marshall & Snelgrove
invite you to visit their
Hairdressing and Beauty Salons
on the second floor.
Particulars and charges will be sent upon request

Delightful Restaurant Times Book Club
LORD STREET

Autumn Fashions Are Exceptionally Smart This Year
at
BOOTHROYD'S Ltd.

NORTHUMBERLAND

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE

Two Ball Lonnen Garage
West Road (Top of Denton Bank)
Newcastle-on-Tyne
Everything for the Motorist
Castrol Lubrequipment
CALL HERE FOR PETROL, OIL, Etc.
Tel. 33262

WHITLEY BAY

E. H. ASKEW
High Class Family Grocer
Provision Merchant and Italian Warehouseman
Only the Highest Class of Goods Stocked
Regent Stores, Whitley Bay Tel. 66

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE

MANSFIELD

LONGFORD DAIRY
Town Hall Buildings
JACOB'S WATER BISCUITS
High-Class Dairy Produce
Jacob's Table Water Biscuits
Tele. 425

F. H. WALKER, Ltd.
Ironmongers and Builders Merchants
14 RANDLEY ARCADE, TOOTHILL STREET
Hardware in All Branches.
Greenhouse and Garage Apparatus
Crompton and Kye Electric Lamps
Full Range of Gas Fittings Stocked
Tel. 634

NOTTINGHAM

Bear Brand HOSE

CREPE LUXURY STOCKINGS
1/11 to 2/11
Agent
D. V. FARDELL
31, Burlington Road
Sherwood, Nottingham

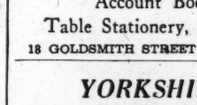
Thetton's Ltd.
SHOES
Foot Comfort and Fashion Fitted by Experts
15, MARKET STREET PHONE 45450

Specialists in Repairs
MOTOR SERVICE CO.
(Nottingham) Ltd.
Broxtowe St., Sherwood
Nottingham
Telephone No. 65287

W. E. HORNSEY
Printing a Speciality
Account Books
Table Stationery, etc., etc.
18 GOLDSMITH STREET Phone 3035

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD

QUALITY FRESHNESS PURITY
Purchase Your
Groceries and Provisions
from
ARTHUR RHODES
LTD.
14 RAWSON PLACE
Telephone 8750-1
Also at ILKLEY and MORECAMBE
Deliveries throughout the West Riding

The "Quality" Store for 30 Miles Around
Tel. 2890 (8 lines)

BROWN, MUFFS
of BRADFORD
Complete Outfitting for Men, Women and Children
Drapers—Furriers—Furnishers
THE HEADROW AND PARK ROW, LEEDS
ESTABLISHED OVER 80 YEARS

ISABEZ COLE (COAL) LTD.
COAL MERCHANTS
CLAREMONT BRADFORD
TELEPHONE 8276
The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

W. Hall & Co.
for
Curtains : Loose Covers : Cushions : Pelmets : Etc.
3 Manningham Lane Tel. 3650

YORKSHIRE

BRADFORD
(Continued)

Isabella
(BRADFORD) LTD.
PHONE 6689
ROYAL CHAMBERS
UPPER PICCADILLY
Large variety of Day, Afternoon and Evening Gowns, Coats, Tailored Costumes, Millinery and Sportswear
Beautiful Fur Coats and Furs

SKELTON'S
A Name Distinguished in
MEN'S WEAR of QUALITY

Gloves, Hosiery, Neckwear, Shirts, Pyjamas, etc., etc.
64 MARKET STREET
(Opposite Town Hall)
13 MANNINGHAM LANE
(2 Doors from Regent Cinema) Tel. 7239

"The RALEIGH CAFE"
Offers every comfort with quiet rest and personal attention to all customers.
● MORNING REFRESHMENT
● LIGHT LUNCHEONS
● AFTERNOON TEAS
All Daintily Served
3 NEW IVEGATE (opposite Brown, Muffs')

HALIFAX

Specialist in
Eugène and Kerka Permanent Waving
ANNE HORNER
Ladies' Hairdresser
5 NORTHGATE
Over Smith's Dry Cleaners
Tel. 2522

HARROGATE

Tel. Nos. 4041 (3 lines)
STANDINGS Ltd.
General Provision Stores
RESTAURANT CAFE
Branch Stores 20, West Park. Tel. 4390
STATION SQUARE

Choice Fruit
Fresh Local Vegetables
Daily
T. & M. HUNTER
17, Market Hall Tel. 4708
Orders delivered any part.

The Little Shop With the Big Reputation
for FRESH FISH
SWABY & HUNTER
17, Market Hall Tel. 5026

Tel. Harrogate 3151
Henry Sergeant
GOWNS
COSTUMES, HATS,
JUMPERS, CARDIGANS,
LINGERIE, HOSIERY, GLOVES
Producer of the "SERBURY" Coat

HUDDERSFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue call The Christian Science Monitor Advertising Information Bureau, where a record of local and national advertisers is maintained.
WOODSIDE, NEAR HUDDERSFIELD
HUDDERSFIELD 672
Look for the England display advertising in the news section.

GEORGE FIELD'S
DRAPERS and FURRIERS
1901 — 1936
We extend to you a cordial invitation
to visit us during the week
Sept. 28th to Oct. 3d
when special displays will be held in each department in celebration of our 35th anniversary.
Established October 1st, 1901
11-15 JOHN WILLIAM STREET

LEEDS

Groocock & Son
31 Otley Road, Headingley, Leeds
Provision Specialists
High Class Grocers
TELEPHONE 51341

EDGAR FROST
Monumental Sculptor
Designs in Granite, Marble and Stone.
All types of lettering neatly executed.
Vases and Garden Ornaments
Works and Residence
"Clearway," Cross Gates Road, Cross Gates

Arthur Britton & Son
22 Burley Road, Leeds, Tel. 23662, and 6 Coronation Street, Albion St., Leeds
*Plumbers, Electricians and Contractors
Modern—Scientific
Consulting and Practical
Est. 50 Years Distance no object

Let Flowers Be Your Greetings
Get them from
D. SUMMERS
Sole Proprietor: E. J. Groh British (Formerly Belgian)
Florist and Fruiterer
24 LANDS LANE LEEDS 7
TELEPHONE 27000

Peacock & Son Ltd.
Carpets, Linoleums, Oilcloths, Cretonnes, Curtain Fabrics, Bedsteads, Bedding, Sheets, Down Quilts, etc.
Sound Quality at Good-Value Prices

Isaac Stephenson Ltd.
High-Class Meat Purveyors
121 Kirkgate, Leeds; 24 New Market St., Leeds; 4a Woodhouse St., Leeds; 233 Dewsbury Road, Leeds; 5 Malvern Road, Leeds; 129 Harehills Road, Leeds; 474 Roundhay Road, Leeds; 3 Headingley Lane, Leeds; 42 Chapel Street, Halton; 12a Austhorp Road, Cross Gates; 99 Godwin Street, Bradford; 44 Wellington Street, Bingley.

For Cakes, Pastries, Bread Sweets
—TRY
'The Home Made Cake Shop'
ALICE APPLEYARD
14 HAREHILLS ROAD

YORKSHIRE

LEEDS
(Continued)

Misses Walker
Hairdressing and Beauty Culture
(25 years' experience)
Perfection in Permanent Waves
1 LANDS LANE, LEEDS
Tel. 29084—2 Lines
Also at WOOD STREET, WAKEFIELD
Diplomas and Prize Winners
Eugene System Permanent Waving

Tel. 23741
56 and 58
New Briggate
Leeds
J. Leslie Ltd
Smart Clothes
GOWNS
MILLINERY
COSTUMES
3 doors below Grand Theatre

SHEFFIELD

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
If the service you wish is not advertised in this issue of The Christian Science Monitor, call Sharrow 51682, where a bureau of local and national advertisers is maintained.
82 MONTGOMERY ROAD, NETHER EDGE

THE FASHION STORE
COLES
of Sheffield
Church St. and Fargate
Phone 21071 . . . 6 lines

All Modern Electrical Appliances
for your Home supplied by
HAROLD HOULT
Water Heating Refrigerators
Fires Cleaners, Irons
217 Oakbrook Road

PRINTING *for All Trades* TEL. 22690
SANDERSONS LTD.
9-11 Watsons Walk
COCKAYNES ARCADE, SHEFFIELD, 1

OXCROFT
Britain's Best
HOUSE COAL
E. A. STEVENSON
PRICE & CO.
BROOMHILL
For High Class
Ladies' Merchandise
Moderately Priced

We sell CAMPBELL'S SOUPS
T. J. C. COE
SILVER HILL STORES, ECCLESALL
Once a Housewife has discovered the quality of our goods and the service we render, she seldom seeks further for a good GROCER and CONFECTIONER.
TEL. 70874

Stewart & Stewart
(SHEFFIELD) Ltd.
LADIES' ATTRACTIVE READY-TO-WEAR COATS, COSTUMES, SPORTSWEAR GOWNS AND MILLINERY
48-62 Pinstone Street Telephone 21537

Walshs
for Quality
JOHN WALSH Ltd.
HIGH ST., SHEFFIELD, 1

Marian G. Naylor,
for Gowns, Sportwear, Knitwear, also Ladies' Complete Outfitting.
Visitors Welcomed. Moderate Prices.
160 Abbeydale Rd. S. Beauchief Term.

Ladies' Dressmaker
Edith Smith
16 Lydgate Lane, Crookes

WAKEFIELD

The Eavestaff MINIPIANO
The Ideal Piano for the Modern Home
—Send for Complete
Free Illustration
From Chas R. Coe *(The Pianoforte Expert)*
14 CROSS SQ., WAKEFIELD Tel. 2982

C. A. BROTHERTON
Specialist in Millinery
Gloves, Blouses, Underwear, Hosiery and Neckwear
11, BULL RING, WAKEFIELD

JAMES H. AYERS LTD.
"The New Wallpaper Stores"
37, WESTGATE END, WAKEFIELD
Painters and Decorators
Estimates Free
Phone 3124

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

YORKSHIRE

WAKEFIELD
(Continued)

Hagenbach's
The Food Shop for Prime Bacon
Special Cheeses, Creamola Milk Jelly
Rich Cakes, Delicious Bon Bons
28 NORTHGATE AND KIRKGATE

Scotland

EDINBURGH

Shop at COOPER'S
Pure Food Specialists
40a QUEENSFERRY ST., EDINBURGH
Groceries and Provisions of highest quality and value
also at
47 Morningside Road, 52 Home Street
140 Nicolson Street, 337 Leith Walk
25 Raeburn Place, 21 Newington Road
6 East Trinity Road

Have Your Address Die Stamped or Printed
Large Selection
Note Papers, Writing Tablets, Compendiums, Post Cards, Correspondence Cards with Envelopes to suit.
MACFARLANE & DICKSON
Diestampers and Printers
25-27 Castle Street, EDINBURGH

New Season's Heather Honey
George Gibson & Co
BACON, CHEESE AND BUTTERMEN
44 Queensferry Street Tel. 25146 and 7

GLASGOW

Galloway & Lee
Artistic House Furnishers
(late with Muir Simpson, Ltd)
Specialists in
Plain and Two-Tone Fitted Carpets
We shall be glad to quote and submit samples
335 SAUCHIEHALL STREET
Telephone: Douglas 5141

FURNITURE
OUR NEW SEASON'S MODELS OF DINING-ROOM, BEDROOM, DRAWING-ROOM and LOUNGE FURNITURE NOW ON VIEW AT INCOMPARABLE PRICES.
Example:—
4-ft. figured Mahogany Bedroom Suite, consisting of 2-door wardrobe, Interior Mirror, Dressing Table with seven drawers, reflex frameless mirrors, Tallboy Chest. Upholstered Stool.
£34 10/-
A. GARDNER & SON, LTD.
86 JAMAICA STREET, GLASGOW, C. 1

COUPAR FURS
Fashionable, Charming and Always Most Modestly Priced
Personal attention is given to every order and alteration. You may rely always on expert service here.
COUPAR LTD.
241 Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow
Telephone: 2389 Douglas

ALEXANDER SCOTT
Jeweller and Silversmith
109 Buchanan Street
Glasgow
Oak Canteen For Six Persons price £6
For Twelve Persons price £15

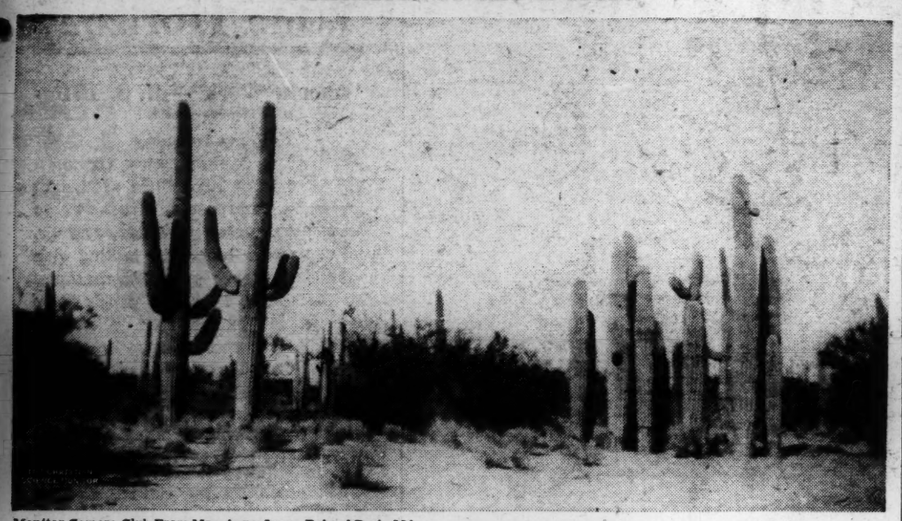
When in Glasgow
DINE AT
COOPER'S
Lunch and Tea Rooms

AND because right is right, to follow right
Were wisdom in the scorn of consequence.
—TENNYSON

Daily Features

THERE is nothing so great that I fear to do for my friend; nor nothing so small that I will disdain to do for him.
—SIR PHILIP SIDNEY

Sentinels of the Desert



Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. Anna Joyce, Roland Park, Md.

Familiar Desert Sight Near Tucson, Ariz.

Lines About Leaders—35

By a Staff Artist

Catherine II of Russia
(1729—1796)

CATHERINE II has been called the Semiramis of the North.
Her origin little indicated so conspicuous a career.
She was born in one of the small German courts of the time.
Her father, Governor of Stettin, brought her up very simply.
But on the region lay the mighty shadow of a neighboring power.
Russia, mysterious Russia, was everywhere a favorite theme.
Elizabeth, daughter of Peter the Great, ruled that vast empire.
And the Czarina was distantly related to Catherine's mother.
Her heir, the Grand Duke Peter, would take a wife some day.
Why not, thought Catherine, *why should I not be the one?*
At 14, she had her portrait painted by a celebrated artist.
She knew that such a masterpiece would be shown to Elizabeth.
Shortly after, a courier brought startling news to Stettin.
Catherina was invited to visit the Court of Russia, at once.
The little Princess' plan had met with the great Czarina's.

MOTHER and daughter made ready and departed without delay.
At the border a castle in magnificent array awaited them.
Catherine enjoyed a sentry at her door, a drumbeat at every move.
Then imperial sledges carried the foreign guests over the snow.
After long days they reached Petersburg amid gorgeous splendor.
Catherine found herself before a throne glittering with gold.
Her hostess possessed 15,000 dresses and 5000 pairs of shoes!

HAPPILY the girl knew within herself the steps to take.
At 15, she already expressed a penetrating perception.
She realized that to reign in Russia she must become a Russian.
She immediately started a thorough study of the language.
And she converted herself to the religion of the country.
In course of time she married Peter; the Czarina passed on.
In spite of his inability, the Grand Duke became Peter III.
Soon after, he was assassinated and Catherine took his place.

SO FAR she had had a diamond-starred court before her eyes
Now she found herself facing the people of the dominion.
They were sordid, half-clothed, shivering with cold and hunger.
Her empire must be raised to the highest position in Europe.
The Czarina possessed prodigious activity; she lost no time.
Admiring France, she corresponded with Voltaire and Diderot.
Then she redacted a clear code of laws for her empire.
Catherine determined to tread the footsteps of Peter the Great.
She assigned large sums for the translation of foreign works.
She enlisted engineers, artists, philosophers, from abroad.
She had steppes cleared; she had towns, roads, canals built.
She encouraged trade, granted privileges, improved finances.
She multiplied institutions, started schools and manufactures.
Her tremendous activity seemed to keep her in perpetual youth.

INDEED, Catherine's reign looked happy, but it was not.
She governed through favorites who became petty despots.
She worked for glory, thinking she could improvise civilization.
Great activity was going on, but the people remained miserable.
As if huge Russia were not enough, she now coveted other lands.
She seized territory from the Poles, the Turks, and the Tartars.
She was planning to conquer Sweden when she passed away.
She had prepared a grand inscription for her headstone.
But she left no enduring message for the welfare of posterity.

Copr. 1936 by The Christian Science Publishing Society
Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR by Pierra

Painted Bluffs of Arizona

Monitor Camera Club From Louise R. Marshall, Kayenta, Ariz.

A Scene Along the San Juan River, With Mexican Hat Perch in the Foreground

Worth Knowing

THE FOLLOWING FIGURES SHOW HOW A CAR GIVING 20 MILES PER GALLON AT 20 MILES PER HOUR VARIES IN GASOLINE ECONOMY AT HIGHER SPEEDS

20 M.P.H.	20 M.P.GAL.
30 - - -	19.7 - - -
40 - - -	18.3 - - -
50 - - -	15.9 - - -
60 - - -	12.2 - - -
70 - - -	8.0 - - -

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

AN ALBANY, N. Y., reader shares this cryptogram, which is by way of being a tongue-twister as well. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another.

BOSTITEE BLJTSE BLJT

BLJOVRI BUTETE BUSNHCUNHB

BUTET BHSXHITDB BOFTE

BUTET BREAE BTDK BN

BTSFODRBT BUT BSLODC

BSNHXITE BURB BRAT BUTOS

BNII, BUGRSBODC BUT BUTNSL

BURB BOFT BTRVUTE

BNITSRDVT.

2. Letter Changing

WITH the opening of the football season, a letter changing expert offers a number of tricky changes:

BALL to GOAL in 3 moves.
KICK to GOAL in 5 moves.
KICK to BALL in 5 moves.
FOOT to BALL in 4 moves.

3. How Many?

THIS tricky little problem is shared by a Glasgow, Scotland, reader: A large liner lies at anchor in a bay near a pleasure resort. Steamers are bringing visitors to the ship from the land. A rope ladder hangs on the side of the liner for the convenience of visitors. At low tide, the lowest rung of this ladder just touches the surface of the water. The tide rises five feet from its lowest to its highest. Each rung of the ladder is one inch thick, and the space between each rung is exactly 12 inches. How many rungs will be immersed at high tide?

4. Sentence Pyramid

TRY constructing a sentence from the letters in the pyramid below:

B
R R
M M M
E E E E

5. Rebus Sentence

THE letters in their arrangement below represent in rebus form four different words which complete the couplet. This couplet contains a clue, and the numbers shown represent the number of letters in each of the four words:

RE BD CR

Our ship was sinking in the "brine"—
So we all (9) (3) (5), (9).

(Answers Among Advertisements)

Brevities

Troy (N. Y.) Record: One of our local youngsters was wondering the other day what he would be when he grows up. The answer seems obvious. He'll be a taxpayer.

Des Moines Register: A Union City (N. J.) householder gets radio programs over a gas meter. Fancy, paying for a keynote address at 75 cents the thousand cubic feet.

Detroit Free Press: People are funny. Three thousand miles from home, they rejoice to see home-town people they would ignore back home.

Life: But there's one thing we can say for the League of Nations; it's at least smart enough to string along with a winner.

Children's Corner

What Will Bartholomew Do?

"OH, GOODNESS ME!" said Isabella the rag doll to Ferdinand the white poodle, as they sat in the playroom one rainy day. "What do you suppose I heard John's and Ann's mother say this morning?"

"What?" said Bolenius Bear, waking up from an afternoon nap.

"I know," said Christopher Cricket, who was spending the day indoors so that he could stay warm and dry. "She said they were all going to move to another house."

"Oh my, oh my!" said Ferdinand the white poodle, who was so surprised that he couldn't think of anything else to say.

"It was when my other family moved away that I fell out of the moving van," said Isabella.

"And that was when my new home had a bad dog next door, and I couldn't even stay there," said Ferdinand.

"So you both had to hunt for a different home, and that's how you came here," said Bolenius Bear.

"Well anyway, I'm not going to fall out of the moving van this time," said Isabella. "I shall hang on with both hands."

"And I shall stay in the new place even if there should be a bad dog next door," said Ferdinand. "I shall tell him to stay in his yard, and I'll stay in mine. But there may not be any dog next door at all."

"Well," said Bolenius Bear, "as long as we still have John and Ann and their mother and father, I don't know as it makes much difference what kind of a house we live in."

"It will be all right," said Christopher Cricket slowly, "if there is a pool in the yard of the new house, for Partholomew Frog."

"That's so!" said Isabella. "If there isn't any pool, what in the world will Bartholomew Frog do?"

Bolenius Bear scratched his right ear with his right paw. "I suppose he could go back and live in his brook, where we found him," he suggested.

"That wouldn't be right," said Ferdinand the white poodle. "When we asked him to come here and live, so that he could sing duets with Christopher Cricket under the windows in the evening, we said he could go back to his brook if he didn't like it here. But he does, and we like him, and we can't tell him to go back there now."

"I think he's planning to stay asleep in the mud at the bottom of the pool all winter," said Isabella.

"And when he comes out in the spring," said Christopher Cricket, "he wants to find us all waiting for him. Otherwise he might be dreadfully lonesome."

Then they all began to think very hard. Isabella smoothed out her green and white dress while she thought. Ferdinand tossed his curly floppy ears while he thought. Christopher Cricket hopped here and there in the playroom, resting between hops while he thought. But Bolenius Bear always had to think by scratching his right ear with his right paw.

Suddenly Bolenius said, "I have an idea!"

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Suddenly Bolenius Said, "I Have an Idea"

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Relay Race

DIVIDE your company into two equal groups, with a captain for each side. Give each captain two single sheets of newspaper. Line up both sides and at the word "Go" each captain places one sheet of the newspaper on the floor, steps on it, then places the other sheet on the floor and steps off the other onto this sheet, then reaches back and picks up the sheet he stepped from, places it in front and steps on that, and keeps on thus to the end of the room and back, handing the two sheets to the next player—and so on till every player on his side has had a turn.

The side that finishes first receives a small prize such as a candy sucker for each. If a player steps off the paper that side is disqualified and the other wins. The excitement runs high as each side cheers its players to greater effort.—Chestina L. F., San Pedro, Calif.

In Lighter Vein

Vot?

Chagrined by a critic's disapproval of a scientific book, the late Garrett P. Serviss, the noted writer and astronomer, once said: "This criticism reminds me of the Pennsylvania Dutchman before Niagara Falls. He went to Niagara on business, and his host took him out for a walk. Presently they came to the great Falls, but the Dutchman said nothing.

"'Well?' said his host; 'ain't it a wonderful sight?'

"'Aint vot a wonderful sight?' replied the Dutchman.

"'Why, that vast body of water pouring over the great precipice!'

"'Vell,' said the Dutchman, 'vot's to hinder it?'" — *New England Printer.*

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"That book of wallpaper you sent doesn't seem to be enough."

Risks in the Air!

A man crossed a traffic-filled street while looking up at an airplane overhead. Three buses shaved him so closely that his beard didn't appear again for a week, the wind from six passing cars raised the nap on his last year's suit, one five-passenger car removed the shine from the back of his left shoe, and the drivers of seven others of assorted makes stripped their gears in an effort to avoid him.

After stumbling over a curbstone on the farther side of the road, the pedestrian was heard to murmur: "My gracious, those chaps do take risks!"—*Montreal Star.*

Observation

A woman was brushed by an automobile. Later she was asked if she got the number of the car.

"No," she replied, "but the girl who was driving it wore a three-piece knitted suit, and she had on a periwinkle hat, trimmed with artificial grapes."

Leap Year

They were becoming better acquainted, and one day he said, "May I call you by your first name?"

With her finger at her mouth, she gave him an arch look and replied: "Yes; and, better yet, you may call me by your last name."

His New Business

The lunch-counter man had ambitions to better his station in life and secured employment in a fashionable jewelry store. His first customer was a woman who asked to see a lady's wrist watch.

The fellow bellowed lustily: "One Waterbury on a handcuff, female!"

A second customer wanted some matched pearl necklaces.

"I've got just what you want," declared the salesman. "Fifty oyster growths on a rope. Line 'em up! Who's next?"

"I want a ring," stated the third customer. "Engagement ring, platinum with a diamond about two carats."

"Coming up," announced the salesman. "One tin shackle with a glass eye—two vegetables!"—*Wall Street Journal.*

Sh-h!

The preacher met one of his flock. "You were not at services last Sunday," said the parson.

"Too wet," was the laconic reply.

"But," protested the minister, "it's always dry inside."

"That's another reason I wasn't there."—*American Legion Monthly.*

New Dialect

Eastern Visitor: "Has the advent of the radio helped ranch life?"

Pinto Pete: "I'll say it has! Why, we learn a new cowboy song every night, and, say—we've found out that the dialect us fellers have used fer years is all wrong."—*Unidentified.*

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Picnic Soapstones

A WOMAN came to a picnic supper with a baked dish which was still steaming hot after waiting for sometime for the crowd to assemble. All through the time supper was being eaten the dish kept hot for the second helpings.

It was discovered that she had a heated soapstone under the container. At once every woman there expressed a desire for one; and a lad, quick to scent sales, said he would get them each one. When he had supplied these patrons, he went about demonstrating to housewives how the soapstone could be heated in the same oven as the food was cooked in and that the stone would stay hot for hours. He found this was a profitable venture in this vicinity.—Mrs. L. D. L., Davis, Calif.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

'They Represented Us'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wellsville, Kan.

A KANSAS woman was making a trip to California by train, and stopped off at a town in the southern part of that State to visit her old friends, Dr. and Mrs. W——, who had retired to a small place after spending 35 years in missionary work in China.

When she reached the town, she found that Dr. W—— had been called to the East to attend a religious convention and that Mrs. W—— did not drive the family car; so she was a bit apprehensive that she had made her visit at an inopportune time, as her hostess had written of several places they would see and meetings they would attend together. But she soon noticed that Mrs. W—— was carrying out her program just as she had planned, and that whenever it came time for them to go somewhere, Mrs. M——, a neighbor and fellow church member of the W——s, would appear in her big car and take them wherever they wanted to go.

This went on during the entire visit. And when it came time for her departure, the guest said to Mrs. M——, "I don't know how to thank you for all your kindness to me."

"You needn't thank me at all," Mrs. M—— replied. "For years the W——s have been in China, working in hard and difficult places, teaching and preaching the Christian religion. I feel that they represented us there. And now that they have come home to live, I want to do all I can for them, for they always have done so much for others. And besides, I have been rewarded by gaining a new friend."

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Accepting a Gift

Question: A gift was tendered to an organization. A special meeting was called by telephone notice to each member for the formal acceptance of the gift and election of trustees to hold it. The board of directors had accepted the gift before the meeting, and legal steps had been taken toward the transfer. At the special meeting, a motion was made and seconded to accept the gift. After discussion, because certain legal aspects were not clear, a motion was then made and seconded to postpone action on the main motion for two weeks.

The chair refused to put this motion on the ground that she was going to fulfill the purpose for which the meeting was called: the acceptance of the gift. She called for the vote on the main motion. Was this correct?

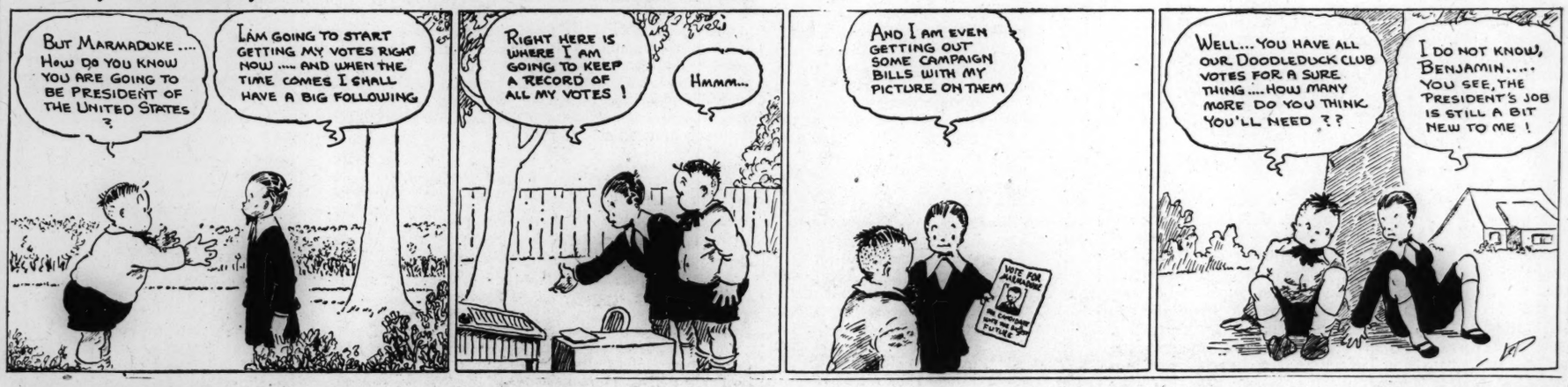
I might add that the bylaws make no mention of gifts, but have a provision that "the board of directors shall have the power to make any contracts and purchases."

Answer: The chair was incorrect in refusing to put the motion on the postponement. This was a perfectly proper motion, and the chair had no right to refuse to put it. The action of the chair should have been challenged and overruled, thus allowing the body as a whole to determine whether it wished to vote on the postponement or to vote on the acceptance at that meeting.

From the information given, it would appear that, while the membership could meet to accept the gift, the action would seem to be a formality, since the board had the power to do so. Furthermore, if the organization is incorporated, it could hold the gift, and no trustees would be necessary.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Candidate With the Biggest Future*

By LE PELLEY


BUT MARMADUKE.... HOW DO YOU KNOW YOU ARE GOING TO BE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES?
I AM GOING TO START GETTING MY VOTES RIGHT NOW.... AND WHEN THE TIME COMES I SHALL HAVE A BIG FOLLOWING
RIGHT HERE IS WHERE I AM GOING TO KEEP A RECORD OF ALL MY VOTES!
HMMM...
AND I AM EVEN GETTING OUT SOME CAMPAIGN BILLS WITH MY PICTURE ON THEM
VOTE FOR MARMADUKE
WELL... YOU HAVE ALL OUR DOODLEDUCK CLUB VOTES FOR A SURE THING.... HOW MANY MORE DO YOU THINK YOU'LL NEED??
I DO NOT KNOW, BENJAMIN..... YOU SEE, THE PRESIDENT'S JOB IS STILL A BIT NEW TO ME!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Mystery to Solve*

By THE HAGERS

A QUEER DUCK STOPPED AT MY SIDE GATE, SET DOWN A CHEST, REFUSED TO WAIT.
TAHITI, JAVA, GUAM, MADRID WERE NAMES INSCRIBED UPON ITS LID.
A TAG, TIED TO A RUSTY CHAIN, READ, "CAPTAIN BILL OF THE 'NANCY JANE.'"
NOW WHY WOULD ANYONE LEAVE ME A CHEST. SAY, THAT'S A MYSTERY!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Shaw on Censoring History

BERNARD SHAW, always a sharp one for debate, rejoiced the eye of many a reader of the New York Times this week with a monumental letter to the editor anatomizing the attitude of a body called the Catholic Action toward the proposed filming of his play, "Saint Joan."

Shaw, the last of the three-column Mohicans, devoted his penetrating examination to inconsistencies of his sectarian critics, to their apparent ignorance of the history of the very dogmas that they were trying to safeguard against cinema heresies. In a word, he says the censors would revise history to reconcile it with that dogma as it is popularly understood.

We doubt if Mr. Shaw really believes his would-be censors to be as ignorant of church history as he makes them out to be in his argument. His attitude is that of the seasoned disputant, who, catching his opponent where he is vulnerable, makes the most of a weak position that has been assumed for reasons of expediency. It is a phase of censorship of books, where such censorship exists, to hold that a large class of readers had better avoid partially heretical books for the simple reason that they will not take the trouble to avail themselves of the whole literature on the subject.

Film censorship in the United States, as practiced voluntarily by the chief producers' organization, operates in the same way. Thus Voltaire was changed in the films from an opponent of religious intolerance, whatever church group practiced it, to a loyalist whose chief object in life was to defend the king. The ecclesiastical abuses to which he objected were suppressed.

Shaw finds himself faced with the same sort of expedient censorship in the proposals of the Catholic Action that Joan's recantation of her recantation be suppressed. The obvious aim of the censors is to prevent film audiences from looking upon the church as blameworthy in the matter of her execution. But to make that change would rob the play of its whole point—that the church could not do otherwise, in the light of the times, than to find Joan guilty of heresy and so turn her over with the greatest regret to the secular arm to be burnt.

Here we arrive at the epitome of all "amateur censorships" as Shaw labels them: they are designed to protect the ignorant from their own ignorance, and as such have an enormous justification on the basis of expediency. Actually this is not the way enlightenment works, for if history teaches anything it is that man must evolve into a being of individual responsibility.

This was Joan's theme—that she, a peasant, ignorant of the technique of dogma and sophistry had a supreme right to approach God in the light of her own understanding, without the intervention of priestcraft. Joan is as modern as if she lived centuries later, in her refusal, likewise, to approach her king through the feudalism that was enforced by a militaristic group whose services were for sale to the highest bidder.

All this is history, and Shaw's play epitomizes magnificently the process by which mankind finds its individual magna charta.

Self-Sentence for Youth?

QUITE understandable is the surprise of three honorary directors of the American Student Foundation who find their names coupled with a scheme somewhat bolder and yet more subtle than the usual methods of insinuating the tobacco habit into the thought of young people. This situation is exposed in a special news dispatch to the Monitor today.

Daniel C. Beard, Mrs. Frederick Edey and Mrs. Robert Russell, distinguished for their services to youth, accepted the posts on the Foundation's board because of the good the Foundation might do in providing scholarships for students. But they obviously could not have imagined, as Mrs. Bessie Clarke Drouét, president of the Foundation, appears to, that scholarships might properly be procured from whatever quarter or by whatever means presented itself.

Scholarships are not an end in themselves. They provide opportunity for the student's greater and sounder development. If they are to do this, they cannot be consistently connected with schemes to peddle a product inimical to individual growth. Yet under the plan to which the Foundation's president has agreed, students sixteen years of age or over would enter a prize scholarship in slogan and essay writing, the subject to be the beneficial influence of cigars on men and nations. Here are some of the suggested topics:

Cigars—their relation to economic welfare.

Cigars—why more young men are smoking them.

Cigars—why they aid in relaxation and mental stimulation.

Not *whether* they do any of these things, be it noted; but how it can be claimed that they do. To the students evolving the most convincing slogans or essays—American Student Foundation's officers to be judges—cigar manufacturers would present scholarships. And one suspects that many of the slogans or essays written are expected to be at least convincing enough to convince the writers themselves that cigars are good.

In few fields of advertising are mental suggestion and the susceptibility of immature and untutored human minds so intensely exploited as in those advertisements which aim to make a market for harmful or, at best, useless products. But never yet has appeared a more subtle means of reaching deep into the mentalities of boys and girls than this contest, which would merely make the suggestion and let the victims strengthen the false arguments with their own mental efforts.

Certainly strong protests by the three honorary directors would be justified. Mr. Beard and Mrs. Edey, as leaders in the Boy and Girl Scout movements, have shown consistent opposition to the foisting of the tobacco habit upon children and youths.

Parents of students may feel deeply about this matter, especially as they recognize the pernicious effects such scholarship contests must have on their children. Wise parents try to help their children to keep thought free from insidious and perversely insistent suggestions. Mr. Beard, Mrs. Edey and Mrs. Russell no doubt would share with them the expectation that leaders in educational projects will at least refrain from encouraging youth to write its own warrant for imprisonment under a questionable habit's bondage.

Maine Goes

THE Dutch have recaptured Holland. Maine has returned to its Republican allegiance. And quite thoroughly. On the extent of that thoroughness rests the main value of the Maine vote as a political barometer.

Republicans and Democrats are drawing their own desired conclusions from the returns of Monday's election. The Elephant trumpets, "As Maine goes—," and the Donkey brays, "Look at Brann." Actually, the old slogan is tricky reliance for the Republicans in any literal sense. Had Maine gone Republican by a narrow margin this year, the Elephant would be hopeless. For it has gone Republican five times since 1870 while the nation was going Democratic. Republican strategists would never have had Governor Landon risk his trip to Portland had they not been assured that he would be aligning himself and the national campaign with a decisive victory in Maine.

For the Democrats, little comfort can be extracted from the remarkable strength exhibited by Governor Brann in his race for the Senate. He had cut himself loose from the New Deal and his popularity is distinctly personal.

The impartial observer, interested in probabilities rather than partisan prophecies, turns to percentages. The Brookmire Commentator, issued by investment counselors who deal in statistics, offers a very interesting "conversion table" by which it estimates that the Republican vote in Maine must be increased 20 per cent over 1932 to indicate enough increase in other states to give that party a majority in the Electoral college. It puts the required Republican proportion of the total Maine vote for representatives, senator and governor at 62.7 per cent.

Readers who remember their arithmetic may enjoy making their own computation. One adding machine shows the Republicans a bit short of this figure. But it is only an estimate. Politics is a most human and complex thing; it is hard to pin down with statistics. Possibly a more profitable occupation than guessing, even on the basis of Maine statistics, which party will win, would be considering how each party proposes to solve vital American problems.

Aristocrat of Music

OSSIP GABRILOWITSCH was an aristocrat of music. Born in the Russia of the old régime, educated at St. Petersburg Conservatory, pupil of Rubinstein, Liadoff, Glazounoff and Leschetizky, he remained a disciple of traditional art. Possessed of a superb technique, he was not an exponent of the so-called virtuoso school of pianism. Music with him was always an art, never a medium for the exhibition of personality. His brilliant abilities, his profound musicianship, were always placed at the service of the composer.

As an orchestral conductor, Gabrilowitsch is usually ranked at a little lower level. He had not as yet won a position beside contemporaries like Toscanini, Koussevitzky or Stokowski. Nevertheless, he performed a real service in this field of music also. He had been since 1918 conductor of the Detroit Symphony Orchestra, and in that position he did much to increase knowledge and understanding of music in the Middle West of the United States. He raised the Detroit orchestra to high rank, and kept it there. He brought to his orchestral duties the same qualities that had made him great as a pianist. These qualities were not employed in vain. Gabrilowitsch's career enriched the musical life of America and of the world.

Reclassifying Men

Book News of the Day

OF THE several books on consumer co-operation published during the past year none has dealt more penetratingly with the philosophy of the movement than THE DECLINE AND RISE OF THE CONSUMER, by Horace M. Kallen (New York: Appleton-Century. $2.75).

Dr. Kallen's book is concerned more with the sweeping changes that have been worked from the days of primitive barter and exchange through the several eras to the present, and our present ramified and intricate system of mass production with its accompanying problems of international trade, large scale financing and recurrent cycles of prosperity and depression.

As a philosophic work it should attract the attention of anyone interested in the changes now taking place in our economic order. It is a challenging book, a thought-provoking book written by one who holds a high place among the liberal thinkers of our time.

* * *

The author takes issue with many of the economic beliefs of our time. To Dr. Kallen most of the ills of our time are traceable to the producer domination of our economic system. For producer domination, Dr. Kallen points out, means the subservience of man to his vocation, the classification of men, not according to their persons, their ambitions and desires, but rather to their callings, their place in the workaday world to which they belong.

Perhaps the most striking thing about Dr. Kallen's book is his statement that this producer dominance has subverted the fundamentals of democracy, has made impossible the dream of a better world that is inherent in the statement of those fundamentals. The statement that all men are equal, he declares, has been changed to mean that all men are alike; whereas, he points out, the democratic rule is that all men are essentially equal, and that men being different cannot be made a basis for special privilege or for the invidious advantage of one man over another.

* * *

The consumer economy that would emerge from such a philosophy as that outlined by Dr. Kallen would break this dominance of the producer and make of production a means to an end rather than the end itself. This, to Dr. Kallen, means that the living of one's life would become the important object rather than the present obligation imposed by the system of merely working to live and living to work.

Dr. Kallen's work is doubly important in that he sets forth unequivocally the difference between a consumer co-operative society and any dictatorship whether it be Fascist, Communist or State Socialism. He shows Consumer Co-operation as the emergence of an order by and for the people, the consumers, who shall democratically rule and order their economic system as they now rule and order their political affairs in the true democracies of the world.

B. F. F.

An Old Tune but Still a Favorite—With the Winners

Stars of the Suburbs

OF COURSE you would like to hear how I got the chief part in our amateur dramatic entertainment? No? Oh, well, never mind. Would Shakespeare ever have written "Hamlet" if he had let himself be put off by little things like that? I shall tell you just the same.

The question first arose over who was to play John Head. But, before we go into that, perhaps I had better explain how we came to be doing "The Lilies of the Field" at all, instead of "Oedipus Rex" or "Gammer Gurton's Needle."

Authors are often flattered when amateurs ask permission to present their plays. That is because they must know very little of how the choice is made. It is entirely a question of casting. You have in your company someone who is good at stern old men. Therefore your play must contain a prominent character who is a stern old man. It must also have the right number of male and female parts. We turned down "Ten Minute Alibi" because it contained only one girl, and "Nine Till Six" was rejected because it had no men. But "The Lilies of the Field" exactly fits in with our requirements in these respects. Moreover, in our last production the leading lady's recitation of four lines of Russian verse produced an unexpected volley of applause. Deducing from this that our audience is not averse to a little culture, we thought we would like to give them something rather above the usual type of frothy light comedy. Besides, that is the sort of company we are. So, "The Lilies of the Field," by John Hastings Turner, was the play we chose.

* * *

The Rev. John Head is its chief male character. He is a charming, elderly gentleman who presides with an affable and witty grace over his daughters' campaign to get married. Who was to play this part? I need hardly say, I hope, that there is no one in the world who rates the quality of modesty higher than I do myself. But one has not to allow one's admiration for modesty to proceed to the lengths of self-depreciation.

"I think I could play John Head," I remarked, in a loud, clear voice.

There was a babble of conversation, and no one seemed to pay any attention. So I repeated my observation in a voice still louder and clearer. I was beginning to repeat it a third time when an utterance of clarion distinctness, when Margaret, my wife, stopped, and said, "I think Algernon has got something he wants us to hear."

After I had once more affirmed my confidence in my histrionic abilities, Eric, who is the producer of our little gang, said, "Well, you see, it's like this, old chap. The Reverend John is such a first rate part that it practically plays itself. It's absolutely fool proof. You would be wasted in it."

I was not entirely satisfied with this process of reasoning, but on the whole it seemed complimentary, so I let it pass. Eric thereupon proceeded to read the pleasant and quietly sentimental speech which John Head makes to his wife near the end of the play. He boomed it forth in a voice recalling the surge of the Atlantic on Blackpool Pier in the middle of a high gale. Eric has been fortunately provided with a voice like a foghorn, and he uses it to full effect.

* * *

By this time they were considering who was to play young Haddon, the archaeologist hero, for whom a strenuous sense of public duty again led me to offer myself. Someone pointed out that Haddon had to be a handsome and well set up young man, and my candidature for the role was not accepted, though I cannot believe that there was any connection between the two facts. The next character was Brian Ropes, the rather feather-headed, but frightfully earnest, "silly ass" of the piece. Many a man, having had his offers twice turned down, would peevishly have refused to play Ropes. But I am not that kind of person. I freely and even cheerfully volunteered for the role. "I should be very funny in the part," I added.

"So you would," said Margaret sternly, "but not in the way you think." So the part was given to my old friend William.

The roles of the girls in the play were all allotted to our women members, somewhat hastily, I felt, for, as I pointed out, in Shakespeare's time, girls' parts were played by men. I have always been an admirer of our classic dramatists, and what was good enough for Shakespeare is good enough for me. No one heard what I was saying, for they were in the middle of choosing the prompter. It was rather flattering that I was unanimously selected.

That is how I got the chief part in our play. When the evening of performance came, anyhow, it turned out that I had to open my mouth far more often than anyone else. That is the sort of company we are.

D. M. MACKEOG

North . . South . . East . . West

Politics Not a Game

By Frank L. Perrin

TOPEKA, KAN.

BEFORE Governor Landon took the train which would carry him and the corps of newspapermen to Portland, Maine, and intervening points, I visited with him for an hour on the broad front porch of the executive mansion in the capital city of Kansas. It was my first opportunity to discuss the issues of the campaign with him since last spring. In March, with the prospect that he might become the nominee of his party, I found him not over-anxious to assume a leadership which, a year earlier, he perhaps had not a remote idea of ever being asked to undertake. Today, convinced that the cause he has espoused is a worthy one, deserving the support and confidence of those to whom he carries his message, I find him imbued with courage and willing determination.

We have all read or been told of the finesse and cunning skill of political strategists. Many of us have learned to regard politics as a game to test the deliberate placing of men or factions, or class groups in opposing columns or co-operating phalanxes. We have seen state delegations traded and shuffled at the bidding of a political boss, the medium of exchange being political jobs. Some day the chronicler will write, as it might be written today, the story of the Chicago Convention of 1932, when the reluctant consent wrung from one man swung the delegations from California and Texas into line at the moment when the candidate who was finally successful faced almost certain defeat.

* * *

But future events proved that politics thus maneuvered is not a game. The grudging consent obtained from the referee who winked at the coalition was given, it is remembered, after the party platform had been adopted. According to prescribed rules, the platform pledges were binding, both upon the party and the nominee. The prize was captured without springing the trap. It was a new deal in politics.

Today the issues in the presidential election are fairly and squarely drawn. The dominant party has, for the time being, adopted the interpretation of party tenets imposed upon it. As an organization it seemed to have no choice in the matter. Governor Landon and his party, by open declaration, stand opposed. It is as leader of this opposition that the Governor is striving to impress the reasons for his faith upon the people of both East and West. Appraising his courage, his enthusiasm and his undoubted determination, one is inclined to believe that he is beginning to like it.

In these states of the southern Middle West, there are many loyal and consistent Democratic voters. Except in local and state elections, they seldom scratch their tickets. But many of these have begun to look about, evidently without being prompted by Republican neighbors, and certainly without being urged by the leaders of their own party. Some of these have discovered, I am told, that there is a possibility that the party to which they have clung, and still wish to cling, is in grave danger of being cast from its moorings by radical elements which have insinuated themselves into its inner councils since 1932.

* * *

Many of these inquisitive investigators did not particularly object to the experimental policies of those who proclaimed themselves disciples of the New Deal. But they are beginning to wonder what will be their political status if they wake up to find themselves thus branded. They evidently do not believe they will greatly enjoy the company.

Out here, in the temporary Republican political capital of the United States, a half hundred or more newspaper correspondents busy themselves casting and recasting prospective, probable and improbable tables of returns from an election several weeks ahead. Some of these men are veteran observers who have guessed right or wrong many times. They are cautious, as a consequence, and not over-enthusiastic. The consensus, it may be said, is that the result will be close, with the outcome in doubt. Prudence would dictate agreement with this view. But those most cautious may not be able, because of their very nearness to the picture in its making, to observe, as some others are convinced they see, the insistent but gradual emergence of an independent progressive sentiment in both the West and South.

Those thus deliberating do not regard politics as a game. They have become convinced that the business in hand is both serious and important.

The Wide Horizon

"Men at Work"—U. S. 101

By Irene Armstrong

CANNON BEACH, OREGON

IN THE field of labor there are bright spots in unexpected places, where satisfaction, even gratitude, prevails. Proof of this can be had by talking with the builders of the great international road, the Pacific Highway, which when completed will extend from Alaska to Mexico. In this country it is known as U. S. 101. Various sections are finished; others are still in process and their grades and embankments, bridges and tunnels call for labor of many hands. In this particular locality the work is under the State Highway Commission and the immediate task is the tunnel at Arch Rock where blasting, excavating, hauling and building go on day and night. The workers are ready to answer questions of passers-by.

"Sure, it's hard work," a well-set-up youth replied, as he went with us into the tunnel. "But I came on this job right from the CCC, so I was pretty fit. Some fellows come and quit after a day or so because this work's too stiff." There was no gainsaying his opinion after a glance at the towering mountain of rock at hand. "We work in three shifts; I like the night best of all," he added, "but they change us round; we're two weeks on each shift."

* * *

He introduced us to an older man, Rusty, whom he says knows more about this country than he does. The lad hails from Portland but Rusty lives here; a mining prospector who, when not prospecting, works on the roads and in the forests. He regaled us for nearly an hour of his "off time" with stories handed down from generation to generation since the days when Lewis and Clark came to these very shores. He told, also, tales of those thirteen original voyageurs, or *engagés*, who sailed in the Tonquin, when John Jacob Astor sent out his first colonization group. Only a few miles distant, from where we were sitting, on a pile of creosoted ties, lies Astoria, once the hope of its founder that it would become the great emporium of the American fur trade and the nucleus of a powerful American state.

"It's a wonder to me," Rusty concluded, "that the movies haven't done something with Astor's expeditions. *There's* glamour for you. Ever looked into them? I mean how he came to send out his joint expeditions, one by land, the other by sea; his dealings with President Jefferson and what came of it all?" We had to admit our ignorance. "'Twould be a colorful picture, all right. Maybe when this road is finished they'll give us a sort of screen *omnibus*—isn't that what they call such a collection of yarns? There's plenty of material all along U. S. 101. Perhaps they're already working on it; you generally can't get much ahead of the motion picture fellows."

Whatever may be said against the New Deal—and much is said in this section—only praise is forthcoming for the Civilian Conservation Corps. This is not alone because the forests lie close to the hearts of many and their preservation and vitalization mean much. But the creation of lookout towers, playgrounds, shelters and parks have made the beauty of the trees known to an ever-increasing multitude. The boys of the CCC are often to be seen here—a camp lies but a few miles away—clear of eye, stalwart, steady-going lads. We are told that some 50,000 have worked in the camps of Oregon and Washington since the service began. One remembers, too, that three years ago thousands upon thousands of boys were tramping from place to place, looking for work which they did not find.

* * *

Another worker on the road spoke with certainty of the completion of U. S. 101: "We'll be into Fairbanks inside of eighteen months." The "we" spoke volumes. Like Rusty, he has lived all his life in this locality, but unlike the young man at the tunnel, he has no preference as to shifts. "Any time's all right with me. Think of working in surroundings like these—" and the sweep of his arm took in ocean and mountain, forest and curving roads. He left us with this picture: Morning: Broad slanting beams of sunlight, sifting down through branches of hemlock and spruce on to the vivid green of salal and kinnikinnick, the brilliancy of Indian paint-brush and Scottish broom. Afternoon: Deep blue sea with breakers rolling high; children building cities in the sand; horseback riders from Ecola galloping along the edge of the sea. Night: No sound but the surf. Gleams of phosphorus on dark waters; the Head rears its thousand feet of wooded darkness; from Tillamook Lighthouse there flash rhythmic beacons.

There comes to mind an incident of a visitor to a British quarry who asked three laborers the same question, "What are you doing?" The first answered, gruffly, "Can't you see? I'm hacking at this stone." The second said, "I'm earning thirty shillings a week." The third, straightening up, looked off into space and smiling faintly, answered, "I'm helping to build a cathedral."

Out in the open, along beaches and in great forests of this country men are at work. Among them are many who if asked the question put to the quarrymen, would doubtless make answer, "We are at work, helping to build a great highway."